NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

TECHNICAL NOTE 2878

COMBINED EFFECT OF DAMPING SCREENS AND STREAM

CONVERGENCE ON TURBULENCE

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SUMMARY

An analysis is presented of the combined effect of a series of damping screens followed by an axisymmetric-stream convergence (or divergence) upon the mean-square fluctuation-velocity intensities, scales, correlations, and one-dimensional spectra of a turbulence field convected by a main stream. The treatment is restricted to negligible turbulence decay and linearized by postulating small fluctuation velocities and velocity gradients, and absence of viscosity except as simulated by the idealized screen action. Compressibility of the main stream is allowed for during passage through the contracting section. The density fluctuations associated with the turbulence field are regarded as negligible.

Numerical results for the statistical quantities describing the turbulence field downstream of a screen-contraction configuration are obtained for the case of upstream isotropic turbulence. The action of the damping screens and the stream convergence is to distort this initially isotropic field into a field of turbulence symmetric about the longitudinal direction with the lateral fluctuation velocities greater in magnitude than the longitudinal velocities.

An approximate method of taking into account the effects of turbulence decay upon the mean-square fluctuation velocities obtained for the case of negligible decay is presented. This method of correction together with the tabulation of fluctuation-velocity ratios over an extensive range of conditions should prove useful for engineering applications.

INTRODUCTION

The use of fine-mesh or damping screens located in a low-speed settling chamber followed by a contracting passage (entrance cone) to attain a low-turbulence test-section flow is well known from the

qualitative standpoint. Dryden and Schubauer (reference 1) have presented experimental data regarding the combined effect of screens and a contraction on the intensity of turbulence. Existing theoretical studies are confined to either the effect of the screens or of the stream contraction on turbulence. Taylor and Batchelor (reference 2) have obtained the effect of a damping screen located in a constant-area passage upon a triple Fourier integral representation of a turbulent field. The effect of a contraction upon a similar representation is analyzed in reference 3. In both references 2 and 3 initial isotropy is postulated in order to obtain numerical results.

The analyses of references 2 and 3 indicate that in the absence of decay effects (dissipation and mixing) an initially isotropic turbulence field will be distorted into a field of turbulence axisymmetric about the mean flow direction upon passage through either a damping screen or an axisymmetric contraction (contraction with all cross sections similar). An analysis of axisymmetric turbulence is given in reference 4. In conventional wind-tunnel configurations, turbulence that is initially isotropic will thus have been distorted into axisymmetric turbulence after passage through the first of the several damping screens and will remain axisymmetric while traversing the remaining screens and the following contraction. Inasmuch as the expressions obtained in reference 3 for the downstream mean-square velocity fluctuations require that the turbulence upstream of the contraction be isotropic; the results of references 2 and 3 cannot be combined in any simple manner to obtain the joint effect of screens and a contraction on turbulence that is initially isotropic.

The present analysis treats the combined effect of a series of N (symbols are defined in appendix A) identical damping screens and a downstream axisymmetric contraction upon the longitudinal and lateral turbulence velocity fluctuations, scales, correlations, and spectra of a turbulence field described by a triple Fourier integral. The configuration is shown schematically in figure 1. Although compressibility of the main stream is allowed for during passage through the contraction, the density fluctuations associated with the turbulence are regarded as negligible. The assumption of small turbulent velocity fluctuations and velocity gradients together with the postulated absence of viscosity, as in references 2 and 3, implies the absence of turbulent decay processes and linearizes the governing equations for both the screen and contraction effects.

After a discussion of the spectrum concepts used in the present analysis, the preliminary portions of the analysis which borrow from the results of references 2 and 3 are concerned with the effect of a screen and of a stream contraction upon a representative wave or Fourier component. Briefly, the screen affects only the amplitude vector of the wave; the contraction acts to change both the amplitude and wave-number

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vectors. In view of the linearized analysis and the resulting absence of modulation or mutual interference between the array of plane waves making up a field of turbulence, the correlation tensor is developed from the results obtained for a typical wave. The spectral tensor is obtained as the Fourier transform of the correlation tensor. Turbulence velocity and scale ratios obtained from the spectral densities (diagonal components of the spectral tensor) are then given in tabular form for the condition of upstream isotropic turbulence. The one-dimensional spectra and the correlation-coefficient curves for a special case of upstream isotropic turbulence are also determined. An approximation for taking into account decay effects is suggested. This investigation was conducted at the NACA Lewis laboratory.

ANALYSIS FOR NEGLIGIBLE DECAY

Spectral Representation of Turbulence

Turbulence is often regarded as an assembly of eddies of randomly varying size and intensity. The present analysis treats the turbulent field as a spectrum of plane sinusoidal waves with all possible wavelengths, wave-front orientations, and phases. This superposition provides the necessary three-dimensional character to the turbulence representation. Large eddies thus are represented by waves of large wavelength (small wave number). The fluctuation-velocity components $q_{\gamma}(\gamma=1,2,3)$ are represented at a given instant by the triple Fourier integral

$$q_{\gamma}(\underline{x}) = \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q_{\gamma}(\underline{k}) e^{\frac{i\underline{k}\cdot\underline{x}}{\underline{x}}} dk_{1}dk_{2}dk_{3}$$
 (1)

where \underline{x} is a position vector, Q_{γ} a wave-amplitude vector (reference 3), and \underline{k} a wave-number vector normal to the wave front. In order that the wave amplitude vector Q_{γ} be finite, the field of turbulence described by equation (1) is assumed to occupy a bounded region and to vanish everywhere outside this region. For the case treated herein in which the fluctuation components are related by the incompressible-flow form of the continuity equation

$$\sum_{\Upsilon} Q_{\Upsilon} k_{\Upsilon} = 0 \tag{2}$$

the plane waves of equation (1) are transverse. In the summation of equation (2) the index $\underline{\gamma}$ covers the range of values 1, 2, 3.

In order to obtain the spectral tensor and, in turn, the mean-square velocity fluctuations, it will be convenient to discuss first the correlation tensor and indicate its relation with the spectral tensor. The correlation tensor $R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{r})$ is defined as the spatial mean value of the product of the velocity component q_{γ} at \underline{x} and the velocity component q_{δ} at $\underline{x}' = \underline{x} + \underline{r}$ as \underline{x} varies and the separation vector \underline{r} of the two points remains fixed during the averaging. If it is assumed that the field of turbulence is homogeneous and statistically steady and that the field is confined to a parallelepiped of edges $2D_1$, $2D_2$, $2D_3$ and vanishes everywhere outside, the space average is derived in reference 3 as

$$R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}) = \lim_{\tau \to \infty} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{8\pi^3}{\tau} Q_{\gamma}(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) Q_{\delta}^*(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-i\underline{\mathbf{k}}\cdot\underline{\mathbf{r}}} dk_1 dk_2 dk_3$$

where $Q_{\delta}^*(\underline{k})$ is the complex conjugate of $Q_{\delta}(\underline{k})$ and $\underline{\tau}$ is the volume $8D_1D_2D_3$ of the parallelepiped. The expression $\lim_{\tau \to \infty} \frac{8\pi^3}{\tau} Q_{\gamma}(\underline{k}) Q_{\delta}^*(\underline{k})$ is equivalent to the spectral tensor $\Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{k})$ defined in reference 5 as the Fourier transform of the correlation tensor $R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{r})$

$$R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}) = \iiint_{\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-i\underline{\mathbf{k}}\cdot\underline{\mathbf{r}}} dk_1 dk_2 dk_3$$

or

$$\Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{k}) = \lim_{\tau \to \infty} \frac{8\pi^3}{\tau} Q_{\gamma}(\underline{k}) Q_{\delta}^*(\underline{k})$$
 (3)

A knowledge of the spectral tensor permits, as will be shown, determination of the various statistical quantities describing a turbulence field. Equation (3), which relates the spectral tensor to the wave-amplitude vector obtained for a typical Fourier component in the absence of any modulation effects, is thus basic to the present analysis.

For isotropic homogeneous turbulence fields wherein the incompressible flow form of the continuity equation is satisfied, Batchelor (reference 5) has shown that the spectral tensor can be written

$$\Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{k}) = G(k) \left(k^2 \delta_{\gamma\delta} - k_{\gamma} k_{\delta} \right)$$
 (4a)

where $k^2 \equiv k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2$, $\delta_{\gamma\delta} = 1$ for $\gamma = \delta$, and $\delta_{\gamma\delta} = 0$ for $\gamma \neq \delta$.

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In matrix form

$$\Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{k}) = G(k) \begin{vmatrix} k_2^2 + k_3^2 & -k_1k_2 & -k_1k_3 \\ -k_1k_2 & k_1^2 + k_3^2 & -k_2k_3 \\ -k_1k_3 & -k_2k_3 & k_1^2 + k_2^2 \end{vmatrix}$$
(4b)

It is clear from the definition of the correlation tensor that for $\underline{r}=0$ the diagonal elements of the tensor yield the mean-square velocity fluctuations. In terms of the corresponding elements of the spectral tensor (energy spectral densities)

$$\overline{q_{\gamma}^{2}} = \iiint_{-\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\underline{k}) dk_{1}dk_{2}dk_{3}$$
 (5)

The mean-square velocity fluctuations of equation (5) refer to spatial averages. Hot-wire instrumentation used to obtain these fluctuations, however, provides only time averages. Taylor (reference 6) was able to show that the spectrum of the velocity fluctuations in time is the Fourier transform of the spatial correlation function. Taylor's hypothesis (reference 7) that the main stream carries along the pattern of a weak field of turbulence unchanged past the point of measurement permits analysis of the hot-wire output signal in the form of a one-dimensional spectrum defined in the equivalent of spatial terms. The relation between the one-dimensional spectral densities F_{γ} and the three-dimensional spectral densities F_{γ} is easily shown by writing equation (5) as

$$\frac{1}{q_{\gamma}^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{r}_{\gamma \gamma}(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) \, d\mathbf{k}_{2} d\mathbf{k}_{3} \right] d\mathbf{k}_{1} \equiv \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathbf{r}_{\gamma}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) \, d\mathbf{k}_{1} \tag{6}$$

The various statistical quantities which characterize a field of turbulence may be obtained from the one-dimensional spectral densities

as discussed in reference 8. Noting that $\frac{1}{q_{\gamma}^2} \int_0^{\infty} F_{\gamma}(k_1) dk_1 = 1$, the correlation coefficients are given by

$$R_{\gamma}(r_{1}) \equiv \frac{R_{\gamma\gamma}(r_{1},0,0)}{\frac{q_{\gamma}^{2}}{q_{\gamma}^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{q_{\gamma}^{2}}} \int_{0}^{\infty} F_{\gamma}(k_{1}) \cos k_{1}r_{1} dk_{1}$$
 (7)

The Fourier transform relations yield

$$F_{\gamma}(k_{1}) = \frac{2\overline{q_{\gamma}^{2}}}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} R_{\gamma} \cos k_{1}r_{1} dr_{1}$$
 (8)

Two sets of characteristic lengths are customarily defined for a turbulence field. The turbulence microscales λ_{γ} (mean lengths weighted in favor of the small eddies which are responsible for the greater part of the viscous dissipation) are given by

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{\gamma}^{2}} = -\left(\frac{\partial^{2} R_{\gamma}}{\partial r_{1}^{2}}\right)_{r_{1}=0} = \frac{1}{q_{\gamma}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} k_{1}^{2} F_{\gamma}(k_{1}) dk_{1}$$
 (9)

The turbulence scales L_{γ} (mean lengths representative of the average size of all the eddies) are obtained as

$$L_{\Upsilon} \equiv \int_{0}^{\infty} R_{\Upsilon} dr_{1} = \frac{\pi}{2q_{\Upsilon}^{2}} \left[F_{\Upsilon}(k_{1}) \right]_{k_{1}=0}$$
 (10)

This physical meaning for the scale of turbulence is only applicable when $R_{\gamma}>0$ as $r_1\to\infty$

Plane-Wave Analysis for Damping Screens

The preceding equations indicate that the statistical quantities describing a field of turbulence may be obtained from the spectral tensor of equation (3), which is presented in terms of the plane-wave amplitude vectors $Q_{\gamma}(\underline{k})$. The assumptions of small turbulent velocity fluctuations and of inviscid flow, with regard to both the main stream and the turbulence field convected by the main stream, linearize the equations which govern the action of the screens and of the contraction. In the resulting absence of any modulation or interaction effects between waves, the analysis is simplified by first treating the effect of a screen and a stream convergence (or divergence) upon a representative plane wave. Superposition is then used to obtain the combination of these effects upon the complete assembly of plane waves which describes the turbulent field.

The action of a fine-mesh or damping screen on a disturbance convected by a low-speed uniform stream may be characterized by two parameters K and $\alpha.$ The parameter K is defined in terms of the pressure drop ΔP required to drive fluid of density ρ and velocity U through the screen

$$K \equiv \Delta P / \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2$$

The parameter α which takes into account the side force per unit area was introduced by Taylor in reference 9 and relates the angles of flow incidence ψ_1 and flow emergence ψ_2 shown in figure 2. It has been shown experimentally that the ratio $\tan\psi_2/\tan\psi_1$ tends to a finite limit α as ψ_1 , which is usually very small, tends toward zero. For incompressible flow the continuity equation requires that the longitudinal velocity component be unchanged after passage through the screen. From kinematical considerations, at the screen the ratio of downstream to upstream lateral velocity components equals α for small values of the flow incidence angle ψ_1 .

As in reference 2 the uniform stream is regarded as incompressible and inviscid throughout the constant-area settling chamber in which the screens are located (station A to station B of fig. 1). A screen will, in general, decrease turbulent motions of larger scale than the mesh size and introduce turbulence of smaller scale. In the analysis the damping screens are assumed not to generate any wake turbulence, which implies that the screen mesh size and wire diameter are very small relative to the scale of the upstream turbulence. Far upstream of the screen, at station A, a single plane wave carried along by the main stream of velocity U in the x_1 -direction will be designated

$$\tilde{q}_{\gamma}^{A} = \tilde{Q}_{\gamma}^{A} e^{i(\underline{k}\cdot\underline{x}-k_{\underline{l}}Ut)}$$

Coordinate axes are fixed, with the origin located at the screen and the positive x_1 -axis pointing downstream. It is shown in reference 2 on the basis of a steady-state disturbance analysis that far downstream of the screen, at station B, the wave is transformed to

$$\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{\mathbf{r}}^{B} = \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{\mathbf{r}}^{B} e^{i(\underline{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{k}_{\underline{\mathbf{l}}} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{t})}$$

In order to satisfy conditions at the screen, it is necessary to postulate disturbance fields upstream and downstream of the screen which are induced by the screen. These disturbance fields attenuate, vanishing at stations A and B. Taylor and Batchelor represent these induced velocities in terms of potential flows. With the velocity components u, v, w of figure 2 designating the combined effect of the turbulent velocity fluctuations and the induced velocities, the following conditions are imposed at the screen $(x_1 = 0)$

$$(u)_{x_1=0}^B = (u)_{x_1=0}^A$$

$$(v,w)_{x_1=0}^B = \alpha(v,w)_{x_1=0}^A$$

The root-mean-square fluctuation velocities are taken to be small relative to the stream velocity so that the equations of motion can be linearized. A further condition is imposed that the local pressure drop across the screen is determined by the local longitudinal velocity and the screen pressure-drop coefficient K. The basic relations describing this idealized action of a damping screen on a representative plane wave are then obtained in reference 2 as

$$\tilde{Q}_{1}^{B} = \tilde{Q}_{1}^{A} \frac{(\beta+i)(2\alpha\beta-i\nu)}{(\beta-i)(2\beta+i\mu)}$$
 (lla)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{2}^{B} = \alpha \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{2}^{A} + \frac{i\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{1}^{A} \mathbf{k}_{1} \mathbf{k}_{2}}{\xi^{2}} \left[\frac{\beta(\alpha-1)^{2} + i(y-\alpha\mu)}{(\beta-i)(2\beta+i\mu)} \right]$$
(11b)

$$\tilde{Q}_{3}^{B} = \alpha \tilde{Q}_{3}^{A} + \frac{i\tilde{Q}_{1}^{A}k_{1}k_{3}}{\xi^{2}} \left[\frac{\beta(\alpha-1)^{2} + i(\nu - \alpha\mu)}{(\beta-1)(2\beta + i\mu)} \right]$$
(11c)

where
$$\zeta^2 \equiv k_2^2 + k_3^2$$
, $\beta^2 \equiv \frac{k_1^2}{\zeta^2}$, $\mu \equiv (1+\alpha+K)$, and $\nu \equiv (1+\alpha-\alpha K)$.

Plane-Wave Analysis for Contraction Section

The main stream will be regarded as compressible and inviscid throughout the contraction section (station B to station C of fig. 1). In the case of supersonic test-section flow, the term "contraction" is retained for convenience. As before, the turbulent field is taken to be incompressible and inviscid. The contraction section has its initial breadth and height reduced by the factors l_2 and l_3 , respectively, while the velocity $U(x_1)$ at station B is increased to $l_1U(x_1)$ at station C. A cubical fluid volume element of edge D at station B will have been distorted into a parallelepiped of edges l_1D , l_2D , l_3D upon reaching station C (fig. 3). The effect of a contraction upon a turbulent field arises principally from changes in vorticity following such distortion of the fluid elements passing through the contraction.

At station B (time t=0) in figure 3, a particle at distance \underline{x} from a corner particle of a given fluid element will at station C (time t=t) be at a distance \underline{x} from the corner particle. The coordinate axes are taken to move with the main stream at velocity $U(x_1)$. With the assumption of a weak turbulence field, the relative displacement of adjacent particles in a given fluid element due to turbulent

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mixing is taken to be very much smaller than the displacement due to the contraction. The relation between x and χ is then simply

$$X_{\gamma} = l_{\gamma} x_{\gamma} \tag{12}$$

With equation (12) the continuity equation for the main stream in Lagrangean form provides the relation

$$\sigma l_1 l_2 l_3 = 1$$
 (13)

where σ is the ratio of stream density at station C to stream density at station B. The product l_2l_3 represents the ratio of tunnel cross-sectional area at station C to tunnel area at station B. The parameter l_1 represents the speed ratio referred to these stations.

The equations describing the changes in vorticity following distortion of a fluid element are, from reference 9:

$$\omega_{\rm C} = \alpha \sum_{\rm Q} \omega_{\rm Q} \frac{9x^{\rm Q}}{9x^{\rm L}}$$

Use of equation (12) linearizes these equations relating the upstream and downstream vorticities to

$$\omega_{\Upsilon}^{C} = \sigma l_{\Upsilon} \omega_{\Upsilon}^{B} \tag{14}$$

Upstream of the contraction at station B, a single plane wave being carried along by the main stream is designated at time t = 0 by

$$\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{\mathbf{Y}}^{B} = \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{\mathbf{Y}}^{B} e^{i\underline{\mathbf{k}}\cdot\underline{\mathbf{x}}}$$
 (15)

The vorticity at station B is obtained from the curl of equation (15). A velocity distribution at station C compatible with equation (14) and satisfying continuity, equation (2), is obtained in reference 3 as

$$\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{\mathbf{r}}^{C} = \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{\mathbf{r}}^{C} e^{i\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}}$$

where the wave-amplitude vector is

$$\tilde{Q}_{\gamma}^{C} = \frac{1}{l\gamma} \left(\tilde{Q}_{\gamma}^{B} - \sum_{\delta} \frac{\tilde{Q}_{\delta}^{B} k_{\delta} k_{\gamma}}{l_{\delta}^{2} \kappa^{2}} \right)$$
 (16)

and where the new wave-number vector κ resulting from distortion of the fluid volume element is given by

$$\underline{\kappa} \equiv \frac{k_1}{l_1}, \frac{k_2}{l_2}, \frac{k_3}{l_3} \tag{17}$$

Thus both the wave-number and wave-amplitude vectors of a plane wave are altered in going through a contraction, whereas only the amplitude vector is altered in traversing a screen.

Equations (16) and (17) describe the effect of an arbitrary contraction on a representative plane wave. For an axisymmetric contraction defined by the condition $l_2 = l_3$ (all cross sections are similar but not necessarily circular), equation (16) with the aid of equation (2) simplifies, in expanded form, to

$$\tilde{Q}_{1}^{C} = \frac{\tilde{Q}_{1}^{B}}{l_{1}} \frac{k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}{\epsilon k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}$$
(18a)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{2}^{C} = \frac{1}{l_{2}} \left[\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{2}^{B} + \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{1}^{B} \mathbf{k}_{1} \mathbf{k}_{2} (1 - \epsilon)}{\epsilon \mathbf{k}_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}} \right]$$
(18b)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{3}^{C} = \frac{1}{l_{2}} \left[\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{3}^{B} + \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{1}^{B} \mathbf{k}_{1} \mathbf{k}_{3} (1 - \epsilon)}{\epsilon \, \mathbf{k}_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}} \right]$$
(18c)

where $\epsilon \equiv l_2^2/l_1^2$. For an axisymmetric contraction, the contraction parameters l_1 , l_2 , and ϵ may be expressed in terms of the Mach numbers at stations B and C as follows:

$$l_{1}^{2} = \left(\frac{M_{C}}{M_{B}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{5+M_{B}^{2}}{5+M_{C}^{2}}\right) .$$

$$l_{2}^{2} = \left(\frac{M_{B}}{M_{C}}\right) \left(\frac{5+M_{C}^{2}}{5+M_{B}^{2}}\right)^{3}$$

$$\epsilon = \left(\frac{M_{B}}{M_{C}}\right)^{3} \left(\frac{5+M_{C}^{2}}{5+M_{B}^{2}}\right)^{4}$$

$$(19)$$

Spectral Tensors for Multiple-Screen-Contraction Configurations

Equations (11) and (18) describe the effect of a screen and an axisymmetric contraction $(l_2=l_3)$, respectively, upon the amplitude vector $\tilde{\mathbb{Q}}_{\gamma}$ of a single plane wave typical of the assembly of waves representing the turbulence field (equation (1)). In the Fourier integral $\tilde{\mathbb{Q}}_{\gamma}$ corresponds to dq_{γ} , $\tilde{\mathbb{Q}}_{\gamma}(\underline{k})$ to Q_{γ} $dk_1dk_2dk_3$, and $\tilde{\mathbb{Q}}_{\gamma}(\underline{k})$ to Q_{γ} $dk_1dk_2dk_3$. Since at station C (fig. 1) the distortion resulting from the contraction transforms the wave-number vector from \underline{k} to \underline{k} and that for axisymmetry $dk_1dk_2dk_3 = l_1l_2^2 dk_1dk_2dk_3$, equations (11) and (18) yield

$$Q_{1}^{B} = Q_{1}^{A} \frac{(\beta+i)(2\alpha\beta-i\nu)}{(\beta-i)(2\beta+i\mu)}$$
 (20a)

$$Q_{2}^{B} = \alpha Q_{2}^{A} + \frac{iQ_{1}^{A}k_{1}k_{2}}{\zeta^{2}} \left[\frac{\beta(\alpha-1)^{2} + i(\nu - \alpha\mu)}{(\beta-i)(2\beta + i\mu)} \right]$$
(20b)

$$Q_{3}^{B} = \alpha Q_{3}^{A} + \frac{iQ_{1}^{A}k_{1}k_{3}}{t^{2}} \left[\frac{\beta(\alpha-1)^{2} + i(\nu - \alpha\mu)}{(\beta-i)(2\beta + i\mu)} \right]$$
(20c)

$$Q_{\perp}^{C} = l_{2}^{2}Q_{\perp}^{B} \left(\frac{k_{\perp}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}{\epsilon k_{\perp}^{2} + \zeta^{2}} \right)$$
 (20d)

$$Q_2^C = l_1 l_2 \left[Q_2^B + \frac{Q_1^B k_1 k_2 (1 - \epsilon)}{\epsilon k_1^2 + \zeta^2} \right]$$
 (20e)

$$Q_{3}^{C} = l_{1}l_{2}\left[Q_{3}^{B} + \frac{Q_{1}^{B}k_{1}k_{3}(1-\epsilon)}{\epsilon k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}\right]$$
 (20f)

If the fluid element volume τ is taken to be a cube of edge D at station A, and hence at station B, the volume will have been distorted into a parallelepiped of edges $l_1 D$, $l_2 D$, $l_2 D$ at station C for an axisymmetric contraction. The energy spectral densities which enter directly into the calculation of turbulence fluctuation velocities are obtained from equation (3) as

$$\left[\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})\right]^{A,B} = \lim_{D \to \infty} \frac{8\pi^{3}}{D^{3}} \left[Q_{\gamma}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})Q_{\gamma}^{*}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})\right]^{A,B} \tag{21a}$$

$$\left[\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\underline{\kappa})\right]^{C} = \lim_{D \to \infty} \frac{8\pi^{3}}{l_{1}l_{2}^{2}D^{3}} \left[Q_{\gamma}(\underline{\kappa})Q_{\gamma}^{*}(\underline{\kappa})\right]^{C}$$
(21b)

With the products $Q_{\gamma}Q_{\gamma}^{*}$ from equations (20) formed and with the use of equations (21) and the continuity relations $Q_{\gamma}k_{\gamma}=0$ and $Q_{\gamma}^{*}k_{\gamma}=0$, the energy spectral densities may be written as:

$$\Gamma_{11}^{B}(\underline{k}) = \left(\frac{4\alpha^{2}k_{1}^{2} + \nu^{2}\zeta^{2}}{4k_{1}^{2} + \mu^{2}\zeta^{2}}\right)\Gamma_{11}^{A}(\underline{k}) \qquad (22a)$$

$$\left[\Gamma_{22}(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) + \Gamma_{33}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})\right]^{B} = \alpha^{2}\left[\Gamma_{22}(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) + \Gamma_{33}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})\right]^{A} + \frac{(v^{2} - \alpha^{2}\mu^{2})k_{1}^{2}}{4k_{1}^{2} + \mu^{2}\zeta^{2}} \Gamma_{11}^{A}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})$$

$$\Gamma_{11}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) = \frac{\iota_{2}^{2}}{\iota_{1}} \left(\frac{k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}{\epsilon k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}\right)^{2} \Gamma_{11}^{B}(\underline{k})$$
 (22c)

$$\left[\Gamma_{22}(\underline{\kappa}) + \Gamma_{33}(\underline{\kappa})\right]^{C} = i_{1} \left\{ \left[\Gamma_{22}(\underline{k}) + \Gamma_{33}(\underline{k})\right]^{B} + \left[\frac{k_{1}^{2}(1-\epsilon)^{2}\zeta^{2} - 2k_{1}^{2}(1-\epsilon)(\epsilon k_{1}^{2}+\zeta^{2})}{(\epsilon k_{1}^{2}+\zeta^{2})^{2}}\right] \Gamma_{11}^{B}(\underline{k}) \right\}$$
(22d)

With the use of equations (22a) and (22c), the longitudinal energy spectral density at station C for N screens in series followed by an axisymmetric contraction may be expressed in terms of the spectral density at station A as

$$\left[\Gamma_{11}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{N} = \frac{\iota_{2}^{2}}{\iota_{1}} \left(\frac{k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}{\epsilon k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{4\alpha^{2}k_{1}^{2} + \nu^{2}\zeta^{2}}{4k_{1}^{2} + \mu^{2}\zeta^{2}}\right)^{N} \left[\Gamma_{11}^{A}(\underline{k})\right]$$
(23)

For conciseness, equations (22a), (22b), and (22d) may be written as $\mathrm{H_1}^B = \Lambda \mathrm{H}^A$, $\mathrm{V_1}^B = \alpha^2 \mathrm{V_1}^A + \Sigma \mathrm{H}^A$, and $\mathrm{V_1}^C = l_1 \mathrm{V_1}^B + l_2 \Omega \mathrm{H_1}^B$, respectively. Then for N screens in series, $\mathrm{H_N}^B = \Lambda \mathrm{H_{N-1}^B} = \Lambda^N \mathrm{H}^A$, $\mathrm{V_N}^B = \alpha^2 \mathrm{V_{N-1}^B} + \Sigma \mathrm{H_{N-1}^B}$, and $\mathrm{V_N}^C = l_1 \mathrm{V_N}^B + l_2 \Omega \mathrm{H_N}^B$. The lateral energy spectral densities at station C for N screens in series followed by an axisymmetric contraction may then be grouped as

$$\left[\Gamma_{22}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) + \Gamma_{33}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{\mathbb{N}} = \alpha^{2}\left[\Gamma_{22}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) + \Gamma_{33}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{\mathbb{N}-1} + \frac{i_{1}(b^{2}-\alpha^{2}\mu^{2})k_{1}^{2}}{4k_{1}^{2}+\mu^{2}\xi^{2}}\left[1 - \frac{(1-\epsilon)\xi^{2}}{\epsilon k_{1}^{2}+\xi^{2}}\right]^{2}\frac{4\alpha^{2}k_{1}^{2}+\nu^{2}\xi^{2}}{4k_{1}^{2}+\mu^{2}\xi^{2}}\right]^{N-1}\left[\Gamma_{11}^{A}(\underline{k})\right]$$
(24)

Equations (23) and (24) relate the energy spectral densities downstream of a multiple-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configuration to the corresponding upstream spectral densities at station A.

Results for Negligible Decay

The solutions to be given (see appendixes B and C) will now be restricted to the case of isotropic upstream turbulence. The upstream energy spectral densities $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}^{\quad A}(\underline{k})$ may then be obtained from equations (4).

Turbulence velocity ratios. - As shown in appendix B, the turbulence velocity ratio or ratio of mean-square fluctuation velocities downstream of a series of N identical screens followed by an axisymmetric contraction to the corresponding upstream fluctuation velocities is given for initially isotropic turbulence by

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}} = \frac{3a^{4}}{4l_{1}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^{N} \sin^{3} \theta \, d\theta}{\left(a^{2} - \cos^{2} \theta\right)^{2}}$$
(25)

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{A}} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{3}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{3}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{A}} = \alpha^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N-1}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N-1}^{A}} + \frac{3(a^{2}-1)^{2}(v^{2}-\alpha^{2}\mu^{2})}{8l_{2}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^{N-1} \sin^{3}\theta \cos^{2}\theta d\theta}{(4\cos^{2}\theta+\mu^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)(a^{2}-\cos^{2}\theta)^{2}} \tag{26}$$

where
$$a^2 = \frac{1}{1-\epsilon}$$
 and $\Delta = \frac{4\alpha^2 \cos^2 \theta + v^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4 \cos^2 \theta + \mu^2 \sin^2 \theta}$

A convenient approximation for equation (26) is presented later (see equation (39)).

For N = 1, equation (25) for the longitudinal turbulence velocity ratio integrates to

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}} = \frac{3a^{4}\eta^{2}v^{2}}{4l_{1}^{2}\mu^{2}\xi^{2}(a^{2}-\eta^{2})^{2}} \left[\frac{\left(a^{2}-\eta^{2}\right)(\xi^{2}-a^{2})}{a^{2}} + A_{1}\left(\frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{a}\right) + A_{2}\left(\frac{1}{\eta} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{\eta}\right) \right] \tag{27}$$

where

$$\xi^2 \equiv \frac{v^2}{v^2 - 4\alpha^2}$$

$$\eta^2 \equiv \frac{\mu^2}{\mu^2 - 4}$$

$$A_{1} \equiv a^{2}(a^{2}+1) + \eta^{2}(1-3a^{2}) + \frac{\xi^{2}[a^{2}-1)^{2} + (a^{2}+1)(\eta^{2}-1)]}{a^{2}}$$

$$A_{2} \equiv 2(\eta^{2}-1)(\eta^{2}-\xi^{2})$$

Equation (26) for the lateral velocity ratio (see appendix B) integrates for N = 1 to

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_2}^2\right)_1^C}{\left(\overline{q_2}^2\right)^A} = \frac{\alpha^2}{l_2^2} + \frac{v^2\eta^2}{8l_2^2\xi^2\mu^2} \left[B_1 + B_2\left(\frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{a}\right) - B_3\left(\frac{1}{\eta} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{\eta}\right)\right]$$
(28)

where

$$B_{1} \equiv \frac{\mu^{2}}{2\eta^{2}} (\xi^{2} - \eta^{2}) (2 - 3\eta^{2}) + 6(\xi^{2} - \eta^{2}) - 2 + \frac{3(a^{2} - 1)(a^{2} - \xi^{2})}{(a^{2} - \eta^{2})}$$

$$B_{2} \equiv \frac{3(a^{2} - 1)^{2}}{(a^{2} - \eta^{2})^{2}} \left[a^{2} (3\eta^{2} - a^{2}) - \xi^{2} (a^{2} + \eta^{2}) \right]$$

$$B_{3} \equiv \frac{3(\eta^{2} - 1)(\xi^{2} - \eta^{2})}{2} \left[(4 - \mu^{2}) - \frac{4(a^{4} - \eta^{2})}{(a^{2} - \eta^{2})^{2}} \right]$$

For the case of axisymmetric contraction with the screen absent $(\alpha^2=1, K \rightarrow 0)$, equations (27) and (28) reduce, respectively, to

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{0}^{C}}{\left(q_{1}^{2}\right)_{A}^{A}} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{0}^{C}}{\left(q_{1}^{2}\right)_{B}^{B}} = -\frac{3a^{2}}{4l_{1}^{2}}\left[1 - (a^{2}+1)\left(\frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{a}\right)\right]$$

and

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_0^C}{\left(q_2^2\right)_A^A} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_0^C}{\left(q_2^2\right)_B^B} = \frac{3}{81_2^2} \left[(a^2 + 1) - (a^2 - 1)^2 \left(\frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{a}\right) \right]$$

which, in the present notation, are identical with the corresponding results of reference 3. Similarly, for the case of a screen and no contraction $(a^2 \rightarrow \infty)$, the results of reference 2 are recovered in the form

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{A}} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{B}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{A}} = \frac{v^{2}\eta^{2}}{2\xi^{2}\mu^{2}} \left\{3\xi^{2} - 1 + 3(1-\eta^{2})\left[1 - (\eta^{2}-\xi^{2})\left(\frac{1}{\eta} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{\eta}\right)\right]\right\}$$

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{A}} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{B}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}} = \alpha^{2} + \frac{\nu^{2}}{8} + \frac{\nu^{2}\eta^{2}}{16\xi^{2}} \left[3(\eta^{2} - \xi^{2}) - 2\right] - \frac{3\nu^{2}\eta^{2}(\eta^{2} - 1)(\eta^{2} - \xi^{2})}{16\xi^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\eta} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{\eta}\right)$$

Punched-card equipment was used to obtain the turbulence-velocity ratios listed in table I. For the cases N = 2, 3, and 4, the integrations required for equations (25) and (26) were performed numerically by use of Simpson's rule after changing the variable of integration from θ to x by applying the transformation x = cos θ . Intervals $\Delta x = 0.01$ were used in the range $0 \le x \le 0.9$; intervals $\Delta x = 0.001$ were used in the range $0.9 \le x \le 1.0$. In all computations the Mach number MB upstream of the contraction was taken equal to 0.05. The turbulence velocity ratios listed in table I may be corrected for values of MB other than 0.05 as follows: Values of the parameters l_1^2 , l_2^2 , and $a^2 \equiv \frac{1}{1-\epsilon}$ for MB = 0.05 and for the desired value of MB are obtained from equations (19). Noting that the quantities

 $l_1^2 = \frac{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_A^A}$ and $l_2^2 = \frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_A^A}$ depend only upon a^2 and K, the values

of these quantities for the a^2 corresponding to the desired M_B are obtained from table I. With l_1^2 and l_2^2 known for M_B = 0.05 and the desired M_B, the corrected velocity ratios are obtained by simple computation. The following empirical relations (reference 1) were utilized in obtaining numerical results:

$$\alpha^2 = \left(\frac{8-K}{8+K}\right)^2$$
 for $K \le 1$

$$\alpha^2 = \left(\frac{1.21}{1+K}\right)$$
 for $K > 1$

For design purposes, the screen pressure-drop coefficient K may be estimated, according to reference 10, from the solidity ratio b, where b is the area of the holes in a unit area of screen, as

$$K \approx \frac{1 - b}{b^2}$$

For square-mesh screen with wire diameter d and mesh designation m, the solidity ratio as defined is

$$b = (1-md)^2$$

A better agreement with the screen data given in reference 1 is obtained from

$$b \approx (1-md)^{7/4}$$

The variation of the longitudinal and lateral root-mean-square velocity ratio with speed ratio l_1 for a single screen (N=1) upstream of the contraction is plotted in figures 4(a) and 4(b), respectively, for selected values of the screen pressure-drop coefficient K. The results for K=0, which correspond to the case of stream convergence or divergence in the absence of any screen, are, of course, identical with the results of reference 3. In general, both the longitudinal and the lateral fluctuation velocities downstream of the screen-contraction configuration are reduced as the screen parameter K is increased. The somewhat anomalous trend of the longitudinal velocity ratios for values of the speed ratio less than 2 seems to reflect the variation of the auxiliary screen parameter ξ^2 which approaches zero at K=2.76, becomes infinitely large in the negative sense as K increases to 5.28, and becomes infinitely large in the positive sense as K decreases to 5.28.

The losses incurred through the use of damping screens are proportional to the product NKU $_{\rm A}{}^3$, where N denotes the number of identical screens in series (multiple screens) and NK is the over-all screen pressure-drop coefficient. The velocity ratios for a multiple-screen arrangement upstream of a contraction are compared on the basis of equal screen losses in figure 5 for the particular case NK = 6. The advantages of using a number of screens in series to attain a given over-all coefficient NK are obvious. An examination of table I indicates that the use of multiple screens to attenuate the downstream fluctuation velocities becomes more effective as the over-all coefficient NK is increased. The screen losses can be reduced by decreasing the settling-chamber stream velocity $U_{\rm A}$. Low-turbulence wind tunnels are generally characterized by their many damping screens and large-cross-sectional-area settling chambers.

One-dimensional spectra. - In accordance with equation (6), the one-dimensional spectra at stations A and B are given by

$$F_{\gamma}^{A} = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma \gamma}^{A}(\underline{k}) dk_{2} dk_{3}$$
 (29)

and

$$F_{\gamma}^{C} = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma \gamma}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) d\kappa_{2} d\kappa_{3}$$

As pointed out in reference 3, a comparison of the upstream and down-stream spectra on the basis of the upstream longitudinal wave number k_1 is equivalent to a comparison of the time spectra indicated by fixed hot-wire probes located at the corresponding stations. Defining the downstream spectra $F_{\gamma}{}^{C}(k_{1}) \equiv l^{-1}F_{\gamma}{}^{C}$ such that

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} F_{\gamma}^{C}(k_{1}) dk_{1} = \int_{0}^{\infty} F_{\gamma}^{C}(\kappa_{1}) d\kappa_{1}, \text{ the one-dimensional spectra at station C are given by}$

$$\left[\mathbb{F}_{\Upsilon}^{C}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\right]_{N} = \frac{2}{l_{1}l_{2}^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\mathbb{F}_{\Upsilon\Upsilon}^{C}\left(\frac{\mathbf{k}_{1}}{l_{1}}, \frac{\mathbf{k}_{2}}{l_{2}}, \frac{\mathbf{k}_{3}}{l_{2}}\right)\right]_{N} d\mathbf{k}_{2} d\mathbf{k}_{3}$$
(30)

Evaluation of equations (29) and (30) requires that the amplitude function G(k) in equation (4) be specified. Compatible with the empirical relation for isotropic turbulence obtained in reference 8, this function is taken to be

$$G(k) = \frac{H}{(k_1^2 + n^2 + \zeta^2)^3}$$
 (31)

where the constants n and H are defined as n $\equiv \frac{1}{(L_1)^A}$ and H $\equiv \frac{2n}{\pi^2} \left(q_1^2\right)^A$.

As shown in appendix C, the one-dimensional spectra obtained from equations (4) and (31) may be expressed in terms of a dimensionless wave number k_1/n as incorporated in the following parameters:

$$s \equiv 1 + k_{1}^{2}/n^{2}$$

$$f \equiv s/\eta^{2} + 4/\mu^{2}$$

$$g \equiv s/\xi^{2} + 4\alpha^{2}/\nu^{2}$$

$$h \equiv \frac{1 - a^{2} - s^{2}}{a^{2}}$$
(32)

Thus the upstream one-dimensional spectra for this special case of isotropic turbulence are, in dimensionless form,

$$\frac{F_1^{A}(k_1/n)}{F_1^{A}(0)} = \frac{1}{s}$$
 (33)

$$\frac{F_2^{A}(k_1/n)}{F_2^{A}(0)} = \frac{3s-2}{s^2}$$
 (34)

Also, the longitudinal one-dimensional spectrum downstream of a single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configuration may be written (see appendix C) in dimensionless form as

$$\frac{F_1^{C}(k_1/n)}{F_1^{A}(0)} = \frac{2v^2}{l_1^2\mu^2} \left[c_1 + c_2 \log_e \frac{s+h}{s} + c_3 \log_e \frac{4(s-1)}{\mu^2 s} \right]$$
(35)

where

$$\begin{split} c_1 &\equiv \frac{1}{h^3} \left\{ \frac{g(2f-h)}{f^2} + \frac{gh}{2fs} + \frac{h(1+2g)}{f} + \frac{(1+h)^2\mu^2}{v^2} \left[\frac{a^2(v^2-4\alpha^2) - v^2}{a^2(\mu^2-4) - \mu^2} \right] \right\} \\ c_2 &\equiv \frac{\mu^2}{h^2 \left[a^2(\mu^2-4) - \mu^2 \right]} \left\{ \frac{3sg}{h^2} + \frac{g(s+2) + 2s}{h} + 1 - h - \frac{\mu^2(s+h)(g+h)}{h \left[a^2(\mu^2-4) - \mu^2 \right]} \right\} \\ c_3 &\equiv \frac{(s-f)(f-g)(\mu^2-4)^2 a^4}{f^3 \left[a^2(u^2-4) - \mu^2 \right]^2} \end{split}$$

The corresponding lateral one-dimensional spectrum is

$$\frac{F_2^{C}(k_1/n)}{F_2^{A}(0)} = \frac{2(s-1)}{l_2^{2}} \left[E_1 + E_2 \log_e \frac{s+h}{s} + E_3 \log_e \frac{4(s-1)}{\mu^2 s} \right]$$
(36)

where

$$\begin{split} E_1 & \equiv \frac{\alpha^2(3s-2)}{2s^2(s-1)} + \frac{(v^2-\alpha^2\mu^2)(2s-f)}{2\mu^2f^2s} + \frac{2v^2}{a^2fh} \left[\frac{g(h-f)}{fh} - \frac{g}{2s} - 1 \right] \\ & - \frac{v^2}{2a^4\mu^2h} \left[2(s+h) \left\{ \frac{f(g+h)-g(h-f)}{f^2h^2} + \frac{\mu^2\left[a^2(v^2-4\alpha^2)-v^2\right]}{v^2h^2\left[a^2(\mu^2-4)-\mu^2\right]} \right\} + \frac{2h(g-f)-fg}{f^2h} \right] \\ E_2 & \equiv \frac{(s+h)\left[a^2(v^2-4\alpha^2)-v^2\right]}{a^2h^4\left[a^2(\mu^2-4)-\mu^2\right]} \left\{ 2h + \frac{3s+h}{a^2} + \frac{4(a^2-1)(v^2-\alpha^2\mu^2)h}{\left[a^2(\mu^2-4)-\mu^2\right]\left[a^2(v^2-4\alpha^2)-v^2\right]} \right\} \\ E_3 & \equiv \frac{4(s-1)(v^2-\alpha^2\mu^2)}{\mu^4f^3} \left[1 + \frac{4}{a^2(\mu^2-4)-\mu^2} \right]^2 \end{split}$$

The one-dimensional spectra given by equations (33) to (36) are applicable when the amplitude function G(k) has the particular form of equation (31). Although these spectra are not expected to be valid for the very high wave numbers because of the neglect of viscosity, various experiments on isotropic turbulence have indicated that equations (33) and (34) provide a very good approximation to that portion of the actual isotropic spectrum containing the largest part of the turbulent energy. Equations (35) and (36) should furnish a similar approximation for axisymmetric turbulence. The restrictions given for equations (33) to (36) do not apply to the expressions for turbulence velocity ratios, equations (25) and (26), for which there is no need to particularize the spectrum amplitude function G(k).

The downstream longitudinal and lateral one-dimensional spectra, equations (35) and (36), are compared with the corresponding upstream isotropic spectra, equations (33) and (34), in figures 6(a) and 6(b), respectively, for the following typical case: $M_{\rm B}=0.05,\,M_{\rm C}=2.0,\,$ K = 2, N = 1. The case K = 0, as obtained in reference 3, has also been included for comparison. The scaling factors indicated by equations (B5) and (B6) of appendix B have been incorporated in the downstream spectral ordinates so that the zero-wave-number intercept gives the turbulence scale ratio (appendix B).

The distortion in shape of the longitudinal spectrum noted in reference 3 as a consequence of the stream convergence is accentuated (fig. 6(a)) by the presence of a damping screen upstream of the contraction. This distortion is accompanied by a reduction in the ordinate values by the factors $(q_1^2)^C/(q_1^2)^A$ and $(q_1^2)^C/(q_1^2)^B$ for K=2 and K=0, respectively. The downstream lateral spectrum ordinates

 $(fig\cdot 6(b))$ are increased by the factors $(\overline{q_2^2})^C/(\overline{q_2^2})^A$ and $(\overline{q_2^2})^C/(\overline{q_2^2})^B$ for K=2 and K=0, respectively. The distortion in shape is relatively slight compared with the distortion noted for the longitudinal spectrum.

As may be seen from equations (33) and (34) for the upstream isotropic spectra, the longitudinal and lateral spectral ordinates have maximum values at $k_1/n=0$ and $k_1/n=1/\sqrt{3}$, respectively. The situation is reversed for the downstream spectra. Here the lateral spectral ordinates have maximum values at $k_1/n=0$ and the longitudinal spectral ordinates at $k_1/n\approx 1.4$. Occurrence of a peak in the spectrum curve at some wave number other than zero is an indication that the correlation coefficient may take on negative values. I

Scale ratios and correlation coefficients. - For the scales of turbulence defined by equation (10), the longitudinal and lateral turbulence scale ratios (ratios of downstream to corresponding upstream scales) for a screen-contraction configuration are obtained in appendix B as

$$\frac{\left(L_{1}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(L_{1}\right)^{A}} = \left(\frac{v^{2}}{\mu^{2}}\right)^{N} \left[l_{1}^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)^{A}} \right]^{-1}$$
(37)

$$\frac{\left(L_{2}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(L_{2}\right)^{A}} = \alpha^{2N} \left[l_{2}^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)^{A}} \right]^{-1}$$
(38)

The scale ratios obtained from equations (37) and (38) which do not require that the amplitude function G(k) of equation (31) be specified are listed in table I for the case of isotropic turbulence at station A. Typical results are plotted in figure 7.

The lateral scale ratio (see fig. 7(a)) approaches a constant value of approximately 4/3 for values of the speed ratio l_1 greater than 3. Measurements of the lateral correlation curve at a speed ratio near unity which are reported in reference 11 indicate that the lateral scale is substantially unchanged by damping screens. This is in qualitative agreement with the present result which indicates that for l_1 slightly greater than unity the downstream lateral scale will not exceed the

For example, when $F_{\gamma}(k_1) = k_1^{P-1} e^{-k_1/n}$, the correlation coefficient is obtained by using equation (7) as $\left[\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + r_1^2\right]^{-P/2} \Gamma(P) \cos\left(P \tan^{-1} nr_1\right) \text{ where } \Gamma \text{ designates the gamma function. For } P = 1$, $R_{\gamma}(r_1)$ is always positive; for P > 1, $R_{\gamma}(r_1)$ will take on negative values for particular values of r_1 .

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corresponding upstream scale by more than about 20 percent. Taking the lateral scale ratio equal to 4/3 leads to the following convenient approximation for the lateral turbulence velocity ratio from equation (38):

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)^A} \approx \frac{3\alpha^{2N}}{4l_2^2} \tag{39}$$

For a given value of the screen pressure-drop coefficient NK, the longitudinal scale ratio (see fig. 7(b)) decreases with increasing speed ratio l_1 to a minimum value at $l_1=27.4$ (corresponding to $\rm M_B=0.05$, $\rm M_C=\sqrt{3}$) where the contraction parameter a² has its minimum value. As shown in table I, the longitudinal scale ratio attains a zero value when the screen parameter $v^2=0$ (K ≈ 2.76). This and the occurrence of maximums in the downstream longitudinal spectrum curves at nonzero wave numbers suggest that the downstream longitudinal correlation coefficients are negative for extensive ranges of the separation distance r_1 . Under these conditions interpretation of the conventionally defined scales as lengths characteristic of the average size of the turbulence eddies is open to question, and consideration of the correlation coefficient curves is advisable.

The correlation coefficients at station A for isotropic turbulence with the spectrum amplitude function G(k) given by equation (31) are obtained from equation (7) as

$$R_{1}^{A} = e^{-r_{1}n} \tag{40}$$

$$R_2^A = \left(1 - \frac{r_1^n}{2}\right) e^{-r_1^n}$$
 (41)

The contour integrations used to obtain equations (40) and (41) are not valid when r_1 = 0; hence the microscales λ_{γ} are evaluated from the integral relation of equation (9). Such evaluations indicate that $\lambda_1^A = \lambda_2^A = 0$, which is to be expected in view of the neglect of viscosity effects in the analysis. The longitudinal correlation coefficient curve of equation (40) is plotted in figure 8(a) and is always positive; the lateral correlation coefficient curve of equation (41) plotted in figure 8(b) reaches its zero value at $r_1 n = 2$ $(r_1 = 2L_1^A)$ and its minimum value at $r_1 n = 3$ $(r_1 = 3L_1^A)$.

The downstream correlation coefficient curves (at station C) have been obtained numerically for the case N=1 from the following rearrangement of equations (7):

$$R_{\underline{1}}^{C}(\mathbf{r}_{\underline{1}}\mathbf{n}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{F_{\underline{1}}^{C}(\frac{k_{\underline{1}}}{n})}{F_{\underline{1}}^{A}(0)} \frac{(\overline{q_{\underline{1}}^{2}})_{\underline{1}}^{C}}{(\overline{q_{\underline{1}}^{2}})^{A}} \cos k_{\underline{1}}\mathbf{r}_{\underline{1}} d(\frac{k_{\underline{1}}}{n})$$
(42)

$$R_2^{C}(\mathbf{r}_1 \mathbf{n}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{F_2^{C}(\frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\mathbf{n}})}{F_2^{A}(0)} \frac{(\overline{\mathbf{q}_2^2})_1^{C}}{(\overline{\mathbf{q}_2^2})^{A}} \cos \mathbf{k}_1 \mathbf{r}_1 d(\frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\mathbf{n}})$$
(43)

In evaluating equations (42) and (43), values of the integrand were obtained for k_1/n ranging from 0 to 50; and for k_1/n greater than

50, in view of the asymptotic behavior of the functions $\frac{F_{\gamma}^{C}(\frac{k_{1}}{n})}{F_{\gamma}^{A}(0)} \frac{\left(\frac{c_{1}}{c_{1}}\right)^{C}}{\left(\frac{c_{1}}{c_{1}}\right)^{A}}$ the integrand was approximated as $\frac{\cos k_{1}r_{1}}{\left(k_{1}/n\right)^{2}}$. Typical downstream longitudinal and lateral correlations.

tudinal and lateral correlation coefficient curves (for the case $M_B = 0.05$, $M_C = 2.00$, K = 2, N = 1) are also plotted in figures 8(a) and 8(b), respectively, to indicate the changes resulting from passage of initially isotropic turbulence through a given screen and contraction. Although the downstream lateral correlation coefficient is shown in figure 8(b) to reach slightly negative values, it is believed that these are the result of unavoidable "round-off" errors in computation of the Fourier transforms and that the coefficient is actually always positive, consistent with the corresponding spectrum curve of figure 6(b), which has its maximum value at zero wave number.

The correlation between simultaneous fluctuation velocities at two points a distance ri apart will decrease more rapidly with increasing values of r1 when the eddies comprising the turbulent field are small than when the eddies are large. Figure 8(a) thus indicates that the longitudinal scale of an initially isotropic field of turbulence is decreased by passage through the particular screen-contraction configuration chosen. Figure 8(b) indicates that the corresponding lateral scale is increased.

In view of the negative values attained by the downstream longitudinal correlation coefficient, no physical meaning can be assigned to the longitudinal scale ratio defined in the conventional manner by equation (10). For example, the longitudinal scale ratio reaches a zero value even though the longitudinal turbulence velocity ratios are finite when the screen pressure-drop coefficient NK has the value 2.76. The negative values attained by the upstream lateral correlation coefficient do not present a similar anomaly because of the relation between the longitudinal and lateral scales in the case of isotropic turbulence, namely, $L_1^A = 2L_2^A$.

The difficulty is removed if an effective longitudinal scale L_1 ' is defined as the positive area under the corresponding correlation curve. Effective longitudinal scale ratios are plotted in figure 9 and show a qualitative similarity with the conventional ratios shown in figure 7(b). For a given value of the screen pressure-drop coefficient NK, the effective scale ratio decreases with increasing speed ratio l_1 to a minimum value at $l_1 = 27.4$ for which the contraction parameter a^2 has its minimum value. For a given contraction the effective scale ratio reaches its minimum value when NK ≈ 2.76 .

ESTIMATION OF DECAY EFFECTS

In view of the assumptions of inviscid flow and small fluctuation velocities relative to the main stream, the preceding analysis is strictly applicable only in the absence of the turbulent decay processes (viscous dissipation and turbulent mixing). For many wind-tunnel configurations, effects of decay upon turbulence are of the same order of magnitude as the screen-contraction effects. Correction of the theoretical turbulence velocity ratios may therefore prove necessary for practical applications of the theory.

Selection of the appropriate decay correction presents certain difficulties inasmuch as there is a lack of experimental investigations of axisymmetric turbulence decay. Some guidance may be obtained from the theoretical studies of Batchelor (reference 4) and Chandrasekhar (reference 12) on axisymmetric turbulence. The time rates of change of the mean-square velocity components are, in the notation of reference 4:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\overline{u_1^2} \right) = -4m_0 + 2\nu(-10a - 2b - 2c - 14d)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\overline{u_2^2} \right) = 2m_0 + 2\nu(-10a + b - 3d)$$

In these equations and in equations (44) and (45), the symbol ν represents the kinematic viscosity coefficient. The corresponding expression for the mean-square resultant velocity is

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\overline{u_1^2} + 2\overline{u_2^2} \right) = -2\nu(30a + 2c + 20d)$$
 (44)

For isotropic turbulence, c = d = 0 and equation (44) becomes

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\overline{u_1^2} + 2\overline{u_2^2}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(3\overline{u_1^2}\right) = -2\nu(30a) \tag{45}$$

The velocity components $\overline{u_1}^2$ and $\overline{u_2}^2$ of reference 4 are identical with $\overline{q_1}^2$ and $\overline{q_2}^2$ in the present notation. The quantities a, b, c, and d in appropriate groupings represent the coefficients in the series expansions in r_1 for the longitudinal and lateral velocity correlation coefficients. The quantity m_0 depends on the two-point velocity-pressure correlation which tends to zero as isotropy is approached. For the decay of isotropic turbulence in a constant-area channel during the initial period wherein both inertia and viscous forces are of importance, equation (45) leads to the semiempirical relation (reference 13)

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\overline{q_1^2}}{(\overline{q_1^2})^A} + 2 \frac{\overline{q_2^2}}{(\overline{q_2^2})^A} \right] = \left\{ 1 + \frac{0.58t(l_1)}{L_2^A} \left[(\overline{q_1^2})^{\overline{A}} \right]^{1/2} \right\}^{-1} \equiv J \quad (46)$$

where $\overline{q_1^2}$ and $\overline{q_2^2}$ represent the mean-square velocity components at any station downstream of the reference station A and $t(l_1)$ represents the appropriate decay time.

The absence of the velocity-pressure correlation term m_0 in both equations (44) and (45) suggests that, provided the quantity (2c + 20d) is much smaller than the quantity 30a, equation (46) may yield a satisfactory approximation for the decay of the mean-square resultant turbulent velocity in axisymmetric turbulence. The data of references 1 and 14 tend to support such an approximation. The assumption that the effects of the screen-contraction combination and the decay upon the turbulent velocity ratios proceed independently (see reference 3) leads to the relation

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}} + 2 \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}} \right]_{scd} = \frac{J}{3} \left[\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}} + 2 \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}} \right]_{sc}$$
(47)

where the subscript sc refers to the turbulence velocity ratios obtained in the absence of decay, computed from equations (25) and (26) and listed in table I, and the subscript scd implies that the effects of initial period decay have been included. In computing J from equation (46), the decay time $t(l_1)$ is taken as the time required for a particle at local main-stream velocity to pass through the screens and the contraction starting from station A. This implies that the contraction affects only the decay time. Some question exists as to the applicability of equation (46) and hence equation (47) for damping screens in which the wire diameters are usually very small.

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A comparison of the theoretical mean-square resultant turbulence velocity ratio corrected for decay by the use of equation (47) with the experimental ratios obtained from reference 1 is shown in figure 10. The mean-square resultant velocity in the absence of decay for the case of a single-screen-contraction configuration (N=1) is also included to show the magnitude of the correction involved for the configuration of reference 1. The following data were used in applying the decay correction: $U_A = 62.8$ feet per second, $\left[(\overline{q_1^2})^A \right]^{1/2} = 0.15$ foot per second; and $L_2^A = 0.05$ foot (estimated). The screen pressure-drop coefficients were corrected as suggested in reference 14

$$K = K_e + \frac{U_A}{2} \frac{dK_e}{dU_A}$$

where $K_{\rm e}$ designates the screen pressure-drop coefficient measured at a given speed $U_{\rm A}$. Although the single experimental points obtained for each multiscreen arrangement do not check the decay correction as well as do those for the single-screen arrangement, the limited data do not warrant any refinement of the correction method for multiscreen-contraction configurations.

In order to obtain the resolution of the resultant turbulence velocity ratio into longitudinal and lateral components, some knowledge of the velocity-pressure correlation is required. As shown in reference 4 the effect of this correlation as represented by the term m_0 is to transfer energy from the larger to the smaller of the velocity components, thus providing a drive towards isotropy. As shown in table I, the longitudinal component will, in general, be much smaller than the lateral component so that adjustment of the longitudinal component is more critical than adjustment of the lateral component. The magnitude of the longitudinal component is governed by two opposing effects. decay processes reduce this component; the drive towards isotropy tends to increase it. In the absence of any quantitative knowledge concerning the velocity-pressure term m_{Ω} , the simplest assumption to be made is that the longitudinal turbulence velocity ratio may be corrected for decay and isotropy drive by taking an average of the values for zero decay and isotropic decay or

$$\left[\frac{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_N^A}\right]_{scd} = \left(\frac{J+1}{2}\right) \left[\frac{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_N^A}\right]_{sc}$$
(48)

Consistent values of the lateral turbulence velocity ratio are then obtained from the longitudinal velocity ratio of equation (48) and the resultant velocity ratio of equation (47).

The comparison shown in figure 11 provides some estimate as to the agreement that might be expected between the predicted turbulence-velocity-ratio components (corrected for decay) and the experimental values. The agreement shown is considered satisfactory for most engineering applications. The theoretical velocity ratios obtained in the absence of decay are included for the case N=1 to indicate the magnitude of the correction.

The turbulence scales are also affected by the turbulence decay process, tending to increase as the decay time is increased. Under the action of the viscous forces the smallest eddies are dissipated so that the average eddy size (scale) would be expected to increase. For isotropic turbulence, the change in scale during the initial period analogous to the relation given for the fluctuation velocity, equation (46), is

$$\left(\frac{L_2}{L_2^A}\right)^2 = J^{-1}$$

Presumably the effect of decay upon the scales of turbulence could thus be obtained by a procedure similar to the one suggested for the fluctuation velocities. In the absence of any experimental data such development does not appear warranted.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The present analysis treats, in the absence of turbulent decay processes, the combined effect of a series of identical damping screens followed by a stream convergence (or divergence) upon the mean-square fluctuation velocities, scales, correlation coefficients, and one-dimensional spectra of a field of turbulence convected by a main stream. Numerical results are presented for the case of upstream isotropic turbulence.

The limited experimental data available confirm at least qualitatively some of the theoretical results obtained such as the distortion of an initially isotropic field of turbulence by the damping screens and stream convergence into a field axisymmetric about the main-stream direction with the lateral components of the resultant fluctuation velocity larger in magnitude than the longitudinal component, and the relative insensitivity of the lateral scale of turbulence to damping-screen and stream-convergence effects. The beneficial effects of using several screens in series to attain a given over-all screen pressure-drop coefficient in attenuating the fluctuation velocities are also substantiated. This attenuation is accentuated as the screen coefficient NK is increased.

The theory predicts certain marked changes in the ordinates of the downstream one-dimensional spectra and, in the case of the longitudinal spectra, a noticeable distortion of shape which should be confirmable by experiment. The longitudinal downstream correlation coefficients attain negative values over a large range of the separation distance r₁. Under these conditions, the scales of turbulence as conventionally defined cannot be regarded as representative of the average eddy size. Accordingly, the longitudinal scales have been redefined. The effect of the damping screens and stream convergence is to decrease the longitudinal scale and to increase the lateral scale.

An approximate method of correcting the predicted turbulent fluctuation velocities for the effects of turbulent decay is presented. Tabulations of the fluctuation velocities over a wide range of conditions are provided for convenience in engineering applications.

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Cleveland, Ohio, October 28, 1952

APPENDIX A

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used in this report:

A1.2 parameter groupings defined after equation (27)

 a^2 auxiliary contraction parameter, $a^2 \equiv 1/1 - \epsilon$

B_{1.2.3} parameter groupings defined after equation (28)

b solidity ratio of damping screen

C_{1.2.3} parameter groupings defined after equation (35)

D_{1,2,3} edge lengths of volume within which the turbulence field is defined

d wire diameter of damping screen

E_{1.2.3} parameter groupings defined after equation (36)

 F_{γ} F_1 , F_2 , or F_3

F₁ one-dimensional longitudinal spectral density (see equation (6))

 $F_{2.3}$ one-dimensional lateral spectral densities (see equation (6))

f auxiliary wave-number parameter, $f \equiv s/\eta^2 + 4/\mu^2$

G(k) amplitude function in isotropic spectrum tensor (see equations (4) and (31))

g auxiliary wave-number parameter, $g \equiv s/\xi^2 + 4\alpha^2/v^2$

H constant appearing in amplitude function of special isotropic spectrum tensor, H $\equiv \frac{2n}{\pi^2} \left(\overline{q_1^2} \right)^A$ (see equation (31))

h auxiliary wave-number parameter, $h \equiv \frac{1 - a^2 - s^2}{a^2}$

i $\sqrt{-1}$

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J turbulence decay factor (see equation (46))
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K screen pressure-drop coefficient,
$$K = \frac{\Delta p}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2}$$

k amplitude of vector
$$\underline{\mathbf{k}}$$
: $\mathbf{k}^2 = \mathbf{k_1}^2 + \mathbf{k_2}^2 + \mathbf{k_3}^2$

$$\underline{k}$$
 $k_r = k_1$, k_2 , or k_3 ; wave-number vector

$$L_{\gamma}$$
 L_1 , L_2 , or L_3

$$L_1$$
 longitudinal scale of turbulence (see equation (10))

stream breadth at station C divided by stream breadth at station B (see equation (19))

stream height at station C divided by stream height at station B

 $M_{\mathrm{B,C}}$ stream Mach number at station B, C

m mesh designation of damping screen (reciprocal of center-tocenter distance between neighboring wires)

N number of screens in series (cascade)

n constant appearing in amplitude function of special isotropic spectral tensor, n $\equiv \frac{1}{(L_1)^A}$

P constant

p static pressure

 \underline{Q} $Q_{\gamma} = Q_{1}, Q_{2}, \text{ or } Q_{3}; \text{ wave-amplitude vector}$

 $q_{\gamma} = q_1, q_2, \text{ or } q_3; \text{ turbulence-velocity-fluctuation vector}$

 $R_{\gamma}(r_1)$ correlation coefficient (see equation (7))

 $R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{r}) \quad \text{correlation tensor, } R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{r}) \equiv \overline{q_{\gamma}(\underline{x})q_{\delta}(\underline{x}+\underline{r})}$

 $\underline{\mathbf{r}}$ $\mathbf{r}_{\gamma} = \mathbf{r}_{1}, \mathbf{r}_{2}, \text{ or } \mathbf{r}_{3}; \text{ separation vector}$

s wave-number parameter, $s \equiv k_1^2/\gamma^2 + 1$

t time

 $t(l_1)$ decay time

U main-stream velocity

u longitudinal component of combined turbulent velocity fluctuations and potential-flow velocities induced by screen

V₁ longitudinal root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio (used in table I)

V₂ lateral root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio (used in table I)

v,w lateral components of combined turbulent velocity fluctuations and potential-flow velocities induced by screen

 \underline{x} $x_{\gamma} = x_1, x_2, \text{ or } x_3; \text{ position vector}$

α screen deflection parameter, $\alpha \equiv \lim_{\psi_1 \to 0} \frac{\tan \psi_2}{\tan \psi_1}$

 $\beta^2 \qquad k_1^2 \left(k_2^2 + k_3^2\right)^{-1}$

 $\Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{\underline{k}})$ three-dimensional spectral tensor

 $\Delta \qquad \frac{4\alpha^2 \cos^2 \theta + v^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4 \cos^2 \theta + u^2 \sin^2 \theta}$

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 $\delta_{\gamma\delta}$ Kronecker delta; $\delta_{\gamma\delta}=1$ for $\gamma=\delta$ and $\delta_{\gamma\delta}=0$ for $\gamma\neq\delta$

 ϵ axisymmetric contraction parameter, $\epsilon \equiv l_2^2/l_1^2$

 $k_2^2 + k_3^2$

 η^2 auxiliary screen parameter, $\eta^2 \equiv \frac{\mu^2}{\mu^2 - 4}$

 θ polar angle (see appendix B)

 κ amplitude of vector κ ; $\kappa^2 = \kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 + \kappa_3^2$

 $\kappa_{\gamma} = \kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2}, \text{ or } \kappa_{3}$: wave-number vector at station C

 $\Lambda = \frac{4\alpha^2 k_1^2 + v^2 \zeta^2}{4k_1^2 + \mu^2 \zeta^2} \quad \text{(see equation (22a))}$

 λ_{γ} λ_{1} , λ_{2} , or λ_{3}

 λ_1 longitudinal microscale of turbulence (see equation (9))

 $\lambda_{2.3}$ lateral microscales of turbulence (see equation (9))

 μ auxiliary screen parameter, $\mu \equiv 1 + \alpha + K$

v auxiliary screen parameter, $v \equiv 1 + \alpha - \alpha K$

 ξ^2 auxiliary screen parameter, $\xi^2 \equiv \frac{v^2}{v^2 - 4\alpha^2}$

ρ stream density

 $\Sigma = \frac{(v^2 - \alpha^2 \mu^2) k_1^2}{4k_1^2 + \mu^2 \zeta^2}$ (see equation (22b))

o main-stream density at station C divided by main-stream density at station B

τ volume

φ azimuth angle (see appendix B)

 $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ $\mathbf{x}_{r} = \mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \text{ or } \mathbf{x}_{3}; \text{ position vector (see equation (12))}$

 ψ_1 angle to screen normal of flow incidence upstream of screen

 $\psi_{\rm Z}$ angle to screen normal of flow emergence downstream of screen

$$\Omega = \frac{k_1^2(1-\epsilon)^2 \zeta^2 - 2k_1^2(1-\epsilon)(\epsilon k_1^2 + \zeta^2)}{(\epsilon k_1^2 + \zeta^2)^2}$$
 (see equation (22d))

 $\underline{\omega}$ $\omega_{\gamma} = \omega_1, \omega_2, \text{ or } \omega_3; \text{ vorticity vector}$

Superscripts:

A station upstream of screens

B station downstream of screens and upstream of contraction

C station downstream of contraction

* complex conjugate

Subscripts:

A station upstream of screens

B station downstream of screens and upstream of contraction

C station downstream of contraction

N number of like screens in series

sc only effects of screens and contraction present

scd effects of screen and contraction corrected for initial period of decay

l longitudinal component

2,3 lateral components

APPENDIX B

TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

Velocity ratios. - Using spherical polar coordinates

$$k_1 \equiv k \cos \theta$$

 $k_2 = k \sin \theta \cos \varphi$

 $k_3 \equiv k \sin \theta \sin \varphi$

$$k^2 \equiv k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2$$

equations (23) and (24) may be put in the form

$$\left[\Gamma_{11}^{C}\left(\underline{\mathbf{k}}\right)\right]_{N} = \frac{l_{2}^{2}k^{2}G(k)}{l_{1}} \frac{\Delta^{N}\sin^{2}\theta}{(\epsilon\cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta)^{2}}$$
(B1)

$$\left[\Gamma_{22}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) + \Gamma_{33}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{N} = \alpha^{2}\left[\Gamma_{22}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) + \Gamma_{33}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{N-1} + \frac{i_{1}G(\underline{\kappa})\left(\nu^{2} - \alpha^{2}\mu^{2}\right)k^{2}\Delta^{N-1} \epsilon^{2}\sin^{2}\theta\cos^{2}\theta}{(4\cos^{2}\theta + \mu^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)(\epsilon\cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta)^{2}}$$
(B2)

where
$$\Delta \equiv \frac{4\alpha^2 \cos^2 \theta + v^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4 \cos^2 \theta + v^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

The downstream mean-square fluctuation velocities are given by

$$\left(\overline{q_{\gamma}^{2}}\right)^{C} = \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma \gamma}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) d\kappa_{1} d\kappa_{2} d\kappa_{3}$$

analogous to equation (5). Inasmuch as the function G(k) appears in the expressions for the energy spectral densities, the variable of integration will be changed from $\underline{\kappa}$ to \underline{k} so that

$$\overline{q_{\gamma}^2} = \frac{1}{l_1 l_2^2} \iiint_{-\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma \gamma}(\underline{\kappa}) dk_1 dk_2 dk_3. \text{ Noting that}$$

 $dk_1dk_2dk_3 = k^2\sin\theta d\theta d\phi dk$, the downstream mean-square velocity components of the turbulent field are obtained from equations (B1) and (B2) as

$$\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_{N}^{C} = \frac{1}{l_1^2} \int_{0}^{\infty} k^4 G(k) dk \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^{N} \sin^3 \theta d\theta}{\left(\epsilon \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta\right)^2}$$

and, inasmuch as the downstream turbulence will be axisymmetric when the upstream turbulence is isotropic,

$$\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_N^C = \left(\overline{q_3^2}\right)_N^C = \alpha^2 \left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_{N-1}^C + \frac{\epsilon^2(v^2 - \alpha^2\mu^2)}{2l_2^2} \int_0^\infty k^4 G(k) \ dk \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi \frac{\Delta^{N-1} \sin^5\theta \cos^2\theta \ d\theta}{\left(4 \cos^2\theta + \mu^2 \sin^2\theta\right)\left(\epsilon \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta\right)^2}$$

The mean-square velocity components of the upstream isotropic turbulence are obtained by using equation (4) as

$$\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)^A = \left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)^A = \left(\overline{q_3^2}\right)^A = \int_0^\infty k^4 G(k) \ dk \ \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \ \int_0^\pi \sin^3\!\theta \ d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{3} \ \int_0^\infty k^4 G(k) \ dk$$

The turbulence velocity ratio or ratio of mean-square fluctuation velocities downstream of a series of N identical screens followed by an axisymmetric contraction to the corresponding upstream fluctuation velocities is then given for the longitudinal and lateral components, respectively, by

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)^A} = \frac{3a^4}{4l_1^2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^N \sin^3 \theta \, d\theta}{(a^2 - \cos^2 \theta)^2}$$
(B3)

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{A}} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{3}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{3}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{A}} = \alpha^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N-1}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N-1}^{A}} + \frac{3(a^{2}-1)^{2}(v^{2}-\alpha^{2}\mu^{2})}{8i_{2}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^{N-1} \sin^{3}\theta \cos^{2}\theta d\theta}{\left(4 \cos^{2}\theta + \mu^{2} \sin^{2}\theta\right)\left(a^{2} - \cos^{2}\theta\right)^{2}} \tag{B4}$$

where $a^2 \equiv \frac{1}{1-\epsilon}$. The new contraction parameter a^2 is introduced for convenience in subsequent calculations. It may be noted that the velocity ratios are independent of the amplitude function G(k) which appears in both the isotropic and axisymmetric spectral tensors. Equations (B3) and (B4) appear in the text as equations (25) and (26), respectively.

Turbulence scale ratios. - The turbulence scales may be obtained from the energy spectral densities as indicated by equations (6) and (10). Compatible with the formulation

$$\left(\overline{q_{\gamma}^{2}}\right)^{C} = \frac{1}{l_{1}l_{2}^{2}} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) dk_{1} dk_{2} dk_{3}$$

the longitudinal scale at station C is

$$\left(\mathbb{L}_{1}\right)_{N}^{C} = \frac{\pi}{\imath_{1}\imath_{2}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{q_{1}}\right)_{N}^{C}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[\Gamma_{11}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{N} \right\}_{\kappa_{1}=0} dk_{2}dk_{3}$$

or, applying equation (24),

$$\left(\text{L}_{1}\right)_{N}^{C} = \frac{\pi}{l_{1}^{2} \left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{\mu^{2}}\right)^{N} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\overline{\Gamma}_{11}^{A}(\underline{k})\right]_{k_{1}=0} dk_{2}dk_{3}$$

The longitudinal scale at station A is

$$(L_{\underline{1}})^{\underline{A}} = \frac{\pi}{\left(\underline{q_{\underline{1}}^2}\right)^{\underline{A}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\underline{\Gamma}_{\underline{1}\underline{1}}^{\underline{A}}(\underline{k})\right]_{k_{\underline{1}}=0} dk_{\underline{2}} dk_{\underline{3}}$$

The ratio of longitudinal scale downstream of a series of N identical screens followed by an axisymmetric contraction to the corresponding upstream scale or longitudinal scale ratio is thus.

$$\frac{\left(\mathbf{L}_{1}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\mathbf{L}_{1}\right)^{A}} = \frac{\left[\mathbf{F}_{1}(0)\right]_{N}^{C}}{\left[\mathbf{q}_{1}^{2}\right]_{N}^{C}} = \left(\frac{v^{2}}{\mu^{2}}\right)^{N} \left[\mathbf{z}_{1}^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{\mathbf{q}_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{\mathbf{q}_{1}^{2}}\right)^{A}}\right]^{-1} \tag{B5}$$

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The corresponding ratio for the lateral scales is obtained in a similar manner as

$$\frac{\left(\mathbb{E}_{2}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\mathbb{E}_{2}\right)^{A}} \equiv \frac{\left[\mathbb{F}_{2}(0)\right]_{N}^{C}}{\left[\mathbb{F}_{2}(0)\right]^{A} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)^{A}}} = \left(\alpha^{2}\right)^{N} \left[\imath_{2}^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)^{A}}\right] \tag{B6}$$

These relations for the scale ratios do not require that the upstream turbulence be isotropic. Equations (B5) and (B6) appear in the text as equations (37) and (38), respectively.

APPENDIX C

ONE-DIMENSIONAL SPECTRA

With the use of equations (4) and (31), equations (29) can be written

$$F_1^A = 4\pi H \int_0^\infty \frac{\zeta^3 d\zeta}{(k_1^2 + n^2 + \zeta^2)^3}$$

$$F_2^A = F_3^A = 2\pi H \int_0^\infty \frac{(2k_1^2 + \zeta^2)\zeta \, d\zeta}{(k_1^2 + n^2 + \zeta^2)^3}$$

Integration yields, after use of equation (32),

$$F_1^A = \frac{\pi H}{n^2 s} \tag{C1}$$

$$F_2^A = F_3^A = \frac{\pi H(3s-2)}{2n^2s^2}$$
 (C2)

Equations (33) and (34) follow upon dividing equations (C1) and (C2) by $(F_1^A)_{k_1/n=0}$ and $(F_2^A)_{k_1/n=0}$, respectively.

With use of equations (4) and (B1) and (B2) of appendix B, equations (30) can be written

$$\left\langle F_{1}^{C} \right\rangle_{N} = \frac{4\pi H a^{4}}{l_{1}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(4\alpha^{2} k_{1}^{2} + \boldsymbol{v}^{2} \zeta^{2}\right)^{N} \left(k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}\right)^{2} \zeta^{3} d\zeta}{\left(4k_{1}^{2} + \mu^{2} \zeta^{2}\right)^{N} \left(k_{1}^{2} + \eta^{2} + \zeta^{2}\right)^{3} \left[a^{2} \left(k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}\right) - k_{1}^{2}\right]^{2}}$$
 (C3)

$$\left\langle F_{2}^{C} \right\rangle_{N} = \alpha^{2} \left\langle F_{2}^{C} \right\rangle_{N-1} + \frac{2\pi H(a^{2}-1)^{2}(\nu^{2}-\alpha^{2}\mu^{2})}{2z^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(4\alpha^{2}k_{1}^{2}+\nu^{2}\zeta^{2}\right)^{N-1} \left(k_{1}^{2}+\zeta^{2}\right)^{2}k_{1}^{2}\zeta^{3}d\zeta}{\left(4k_{1}^{2}+\mu^{2}\zeta^{2}\right)^{N} \left(k_{1}^{2}+\eta^{2}+\zeta^{2}\right)^{3} \left[a^{2}\left(k_{1}^{2}+\zeta^{2}\right)-k_{1}^{2}\right]^{2}}$$

$$(C4)$$

For the case of a single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configuration, integration of equations (C3) and (C4) yields equations (35) and (36) of the text, respectively. For the case N = 1, the quantity $({\rm F_2}^{\rm C})_{\rm N-1}$ designates the one-dimensional lateral spectrum downstream of an axisymmetric contraction in the absence of damping screens and may be obtained from reference 3.

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TABLE I. - TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

				7	[/ /	· ()	T AND SCALE RAT	108			
						$ \overset{\text{C}}{\underset{\text{A}}{\text{N}}}, \nabla_2^2 = \frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)} $	ж, н _в = 0.06			N. W.	ACA
н	ĸ	RIK	H _C	11	v ₁ 2	v ₂ ²	1 (V1 + 2V2 2)	₹1	V ₂	$\frac{\left(\mathbf{L}_{1}\right)_{N}^{K}}{\left(\mathbf{L}_{1}\right)_{N}^{K}}$	(r5) y
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.00 .30 .40 .50 1.50 2.50 2.76 3.00 4.50 4.50 4.50 1,00	0.0 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1.0 0 1.5 0 2.5 0 2.7 6 3.0 0 3.5 0 4.5 0 4.5 0 4.0 0 0.0 0	0.023 .023 .023 .023 .023 .023 .023 .023	0,464 ,464 ,464 ,464 ,464 ,464 ,464 ,464	1.675 1.140369 7.75910 5.27867 .840814 .087097 .029166 .010126 .0071348 .007102 .016024 .021981 .036716	0.9597 764913 .6189002 .5150002 .3519905 .144557 .144557 .1187578 .1187578 .1187556 .078858 .078858	1198100 8900745 5706745 513290 1912367 19329765 19329765 0874196 0773478 0770184 070184 070184 070184 070184	12940 1.0679 8809 7265 4907 1708 1006 10857 11266 11466 11466 11466 12660	0,974613 774613 7719133 7719133 7719133 771913 771913 771913 771913 771913 771913 771913 771913 771913 771913 771913 771913 771913	2.7 7 8 0 9 0 4 2.7 8 6 9 8 7 0 2.7 8 6 9 8 7 0 2.4 8 8 7 9 0 4 3 2.4 9 7 5 9 3 1 2.4 9 7 5 9 3 1 2.4 9 1 8 9 4 8 8 1 2.4 9 1 8 9 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	0.1193049.16799.1115.17.330 841.7933.530.069.37.0945.1 17.937.79.009.37.0945.1 11.00.08.37.39.5 11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.00 4.00 1.00 2.00 2.76 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.00 1.000	20 100 150 250 276 350 400 450 600 1000	0,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,	5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,	1.094991 .747877 5.09285 2347654 .086519 .0113721 .0078412 .007986 .0108997 .021557 .035408	761266 52127858 52142858 5214285 52536790 11536778 113064163 113064163 113064163 113064163 113064163 113064163 113064163	1972509 863629 \$126800 199290 1405200 100389 093581 083910 077910 077910 077910 077910 077910	10464 8645 711345 2941 1737 0917 0894 1044 1265 14883 11980	3,878.51 7,88.51 5,05.64 5,49.96 5,	2.44 7.05 8 2.37 8.71 1.44 2.20 81.75 1.92 5.35 1 1.53 5.65 5 2.94 5.94 .000.64 .24 1.98 1.3 1.87 5.5 3.7 2.14 4.22 0 2.39 0.73 7 2.44 7.67 3.7 1.93 5.00 0	.8313 .9465 10305 10898 110993 11165 111165 10989 10433
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.00 40 100 150 250 276 350 450 450 450 100	000 400 400 1500 2500 276 300 4500 4500 1000	0.050	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	1435 988058 680466 468559 221698 086313 014789 0114890 010569 010369 016257 02077 038488 1899	0.9816690 7.639537 5.4161544 8.897444 8.867084 1.1670404 1.1672821 1.16488 1.16488 1.16488 1.16488 1.16488	38479 9538472 9538472 9538472 938390 948282 94959 1118497 119844 9984473 9984473 9984473 9984473	992495 884586 4793286 11207289 1120728 1120728 1120728 1120728 1120728 1120728 1120728 1120728 1120728 1120728 1120728 1120728 11	87000 87000 77360 63100 5363 47865 4147 47661 37661 37661 37661 37661 37661 37661 37661 37661 37661 37661 37661	1889575 18895368 1769368 1623836 1341836 1341836 1341836 136595 13869536 13869536 13869536 13813125 1514825 1514825	\$515 71675 .8206 .91023 1066787 1110825 111408 111408 111408 111408 1119085 111748
111111111111111	0.00 40 40 1.50 2.50 2.50 3.70 4.50 4.50	000 940 1000 1200 2506 3000 4500 4500	55555555555555555555555555555555555555	77777777777777777777777777777777777777	1.399 901771 90271191 90271191 4312280693 0014280693 00142893 0014378 0014378 0014376 00404	091044 90010448 90010448 90010	1.96009 96000 9600	1999 4910 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990	27444582775406 81578862782145 815760642082145 887,6554444,755	1570000 1516500 14585335 13950109 9758588 090019 074698 513518 9112350 11435114 1130000	7599 85999 997489 997489 109347 11156866 11156866 11168161 11168161
	10.00 .40 .40 .40 .100 1.50 2.76 3.50 4.50 4.50 1.00	1000 000 040 0.60 1150 200 2250 250 350 450 450 450 450	0,040 0,040	7000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1184 829528 829520 4104891 088214 04105297 0410525 01157448 011757448 01176284	071918 09366551 06989305 0469528 03566276 0286177 03291080 0386177 03291080 0365188 0163568 0143568 0147924	10114077 10114077 10114077 10114077 1011407 10	2008 1008 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	88 0 0 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 8 8 0	231743 1217439 231743 231744 231743 231743 231743 231743 231743 231743 231743 231743 23174	0.8540 .89770 .997317 1.08275 1.11545 1.11645 1.11846 1.11847
HHHHHHHHHHHHHH	0.00 9.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 2.70 2.70 3.00 4.50 4.50 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1	0.00 0.40 0.60 1.50 2.50 2.76 3.00 4.50 4.50 1.00	0,045 0,045 0,045 0,045 0,045 0,045 0,045 0,045 0,045	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900	0371 09 1.0874 81 5.44412 1.8748413 1.987481 1.987481 1.089450 0.024720 0.024720 0.024720 0.02681 0.04818181 0.04818181 0.04818181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.048181 0.04818	78441 7842 0 15794 67 7874 20 15794 67 78 80 74 80 75	064564 1804800 1815962 1872814 1872814 180913 180913 184865 170073 140410 126497 126497 126497 126497 126497 126497 1268900 1168900 116890	10875449954499591411141468	019 019 019 019 019 019 019 019 019 019	177001130977776889900113097777768899001130977777688990001000130977777689900000000000000000000000000000	1,210 0,9333 1,000 1,0289 1,0289 1,1153 1,1153 1,11688 1,11687 1,1688 1,1687 1,1688 1,1687 1,1688 1,1687 1,1688 1,1687 1,1688 1,1687 1,1688 1,1687 1,1688 1,
111111111111111111	0.00 .40 .40 .60 1.50 2.00 2.50 2.76 3.00 4.50 4.50 6.00	0.00 0.40 0.40 0.60 1.00 1.50 2.50 8.76 3.00 4.50 4.50 6.00 1.00	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 110	0.93496 .665118 .481996 .349237 .187736 .091204 .0289930 .025033 .0232848 .019748 .019608 .020543 .029622	10 42 8 9 23 39 2 9 23 39 2 9 23 39 2 9 23 35 18 3 17 14 76 6 17 14 76 6 17 14 76 76 17 14 76 76 17 14 15 76 17 15 76 17 16 76 76 17 16	2037633 7.08927 7.08927 7.503424 4.50367 2.503209 2.64107 2.02728 1.89466 1.67492 1.57810 1.57810 1.57810 1.57831	1.86155 9.6155 9	10812 990697 906497 676408 6767408 54086 54086 54086 54086 74087 7	0.8937700 7.684556 7.684556 7.5765861 7.774325 0.2004 0.14619904 1.14619904 1.14619904 1.161191	107470 107465 1114366 1114366 1117188 1119788 1121371 1121371 1121371 1121371 1121371 1121371 1121371 1121371 1121371 1121371

				TABLE I.	- continued.		SLOCITY AND SCA	LE RATIOS			
					$\left[A_{1_{3}} \times \left(\frac{d_{1_{3}}}{d_{1_{3}}} \right) \right]$	$\left(\begin{array}{c} v_2^2 & \left(\overline{q_2^2} \right) \end{array} \right)$, ж _В = 0.05			N. N.	CA
N	K	NX	но	11	۷ ₁ 2	₹2°	$\frac{1}{3}(v_1^2 + 2v_2^2)$	v ₁	₹2	$\frac{(\Gamma^{J})_{K}^{M}}{(\Gamma^{J})_{C}}$	(L2) K
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.00 .40 .60 1.50 8.50 8.50 8.50 9.50 4.50 6.00 1.00	00.00 0.80 0.60 1.50 8.50 8.76 3.50 4.00 4.50 6.00 10.00	0.060 .060 .060 .060 .060 .060 .060 .06	01300 12800 12800 12800 12800 12800 12800 12800 12800 12800 12800 12800 12800	0.8580 2 .628107 .453584 .338594 .0915568 .050574 .036913 .083987 .083987 .020286 .020680 .027721	1.0 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1,55046 8,7589609 8,7589609 6,75895113 8,758969113 8,758969113 8,758969113 8,758969113 8,758969113 8,758969113 8,758969113 8,758969113 1,7	0.92637 7.8834 5.76736 2.2499 1.15447 1.14428 1.14428 1.145663	104467 983100577 988777 987777 987777 987777 987777 98777 98777 98777 98777 98777 98777 98777 98777 98777 98777 9	0.80 95 00 .74 81 78 .68 65 28 .62 30 08 .49 30 08 .11 58 40 18 .01 80 90 .01 40 10 4 .25 77 76 66 .36 80 77 74 .77 68 48 90 00	109909 11113667 111146988 111146988 11114698 11114698 111188 1188 1188
1111111111111111	.20 .40 .400 1.500 2.50 2.760 3.50 4.00 4.50 6.00 0.00	0.80 0.40 0.60 1.00 1.50 8.50 8.76 3.00 4.50 4.50 4.50 6.50 1.000	.070 .070 .070 .070 .070 .070 .070 .070	1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400	548288 406843 1791854 1791854 10533086 10833186 10833186 10833186 1083218 1083	1074498447 96588447 965884556 4558415962 135884158 1358987797 1378987797 147827 15762 1576	778177 5234722 5234722 3218723 2218723 23182 231823 23182 23182 23182 23182 23182 2318	7470741960117765454055 7454107077654546965 7454107077654546965 74541077654546965	108050574144797506 99874757064778774558 10805774558 10805774558	30237858 \$6237859 \$6237599 \$3292503 \$0100020 \$01000020 \$01000020 \$010000000000000000000000000000000000	11867 11867 11954 12348 12348 12341 12448 12351 12559 126135 125640 12662
11111111111111111111	2.76 2.00 2.50 2.76 3.00 2.76 3.00 4.50 6.00 1.00	150 150 200 250 250 250 250 250 450 450 600	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	80000 80000 80000 80000 80000 80000 80000 80000 80000 80000	031389496 03138935 03138935 03138935 03138935 03138935 03138 03138 03138 03138 03138 03138 03138 03138 03138 03138 03138 03138	1284773 115736 125464 15427464 152464 1534846 1467104 1474667 173847 173847 1738	956683 8577386 4577386 530064 369466 37414061 385896 385896 485896 485896 485896 485896 485896	9117767 22564859 919767 22564859 9197919 875947748 9111111111111111111111111111111111111	111119877776648811077	0.4857448 .372391 .38255168 .1235316 .1245241 .005394 .004039 .004038 .034738 .034738 .034737 .034737 .034737 .034737	12690 12757 12809 12809 12809 12809 12809 12809 12914 12914 12964 12964 12964
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	.20 .40 .500 1.50 2.50 2.76 3.50 4.50 4.50 4.50 1.00	944000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000 14444444444444 111111111	85555555555555555555555555555555555555	0.871008 0.8714369 0.171169 0.17118140 0.070956 0.048897 0.036343 0.0381984 0.0281133 0.021133 0.015954 0.015954 0.015954	19204790 1153099881 1153099881 12859881 128596958 128596998 128596999 1285969999 1285969999 12859699999 1285999999999999999999999999999999999999	1370679 1323708 1103708 891834 706661 585016 493946 463963 435598 435598 336518 3347508 347566 347566	0707941608844231 075746108989558 61582976545865 14458211111111111	13858 13178 131780 111381 101236 08548 082994 077546 075146 076813	316364 267524 223172 1475117 0263736 000001 0002144 045458 045458 04774	13058 13064 13060 13081 13093 13113 13113 13113 13127 13133 13138 13149
	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 9400 10000 10000 2000 2000 2000 4000 4000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	07.989 07.5899 07.5899 07.58899 07.58899 07.58899 07.58899 07.58899 07.58899 07.58899 07.5889999	0.160446 0.130483 0.088592 0.058441 0.041733 0.031836 0.028278 0.025649 0.021599 0.016839 0.016839	24,983495 1,983495 1,983495 1,0835 1,0835 1,085	1869905 1682951 1515677 1365824 1109643 .883396 .733640 .627369 .548091 .486696 .437750 .597814	94601714482 946017144820 946017144820 94601766647706	16371 15571 14810 14084 13784 103384 10338 99279 89861 8045 76797	0310906 2616797 1777547 11755513 0187033 0001463 0112536 0112536 012030 0114536 053104	13160 13196 13198 13200 13200 13204 13211 13215 13215 13217 13220 13220 13227
***************	10.00 9.40 9.40 11.30 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.5	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	11000000000000000000000000000000000000	589 0 5948 5948 5948 5948 5948 5948 5948 5948	0.750 0.750 0.760	393871 438747149 438747149 4387676448 60179924880 1178972788811 1179788811 1179788811 117978811 117978811 117978811 117978811 117978811 117978811 117978811 117978811 117978811 117978811 117978811	109387 109387	1016 1018 1018 1018 1018 1018 1018 1018	5421 20700 19684 18733 17606 16095 14396 13142 12167 11738 11738 11738 10775 9705 86663 21840	290403 0490403 04990403 14990403 14990403 14990403 14990403 090008668 0900086889 090008889 09008889	13237 13290 13301 13301 13301 13302 13302 13302 13303 13303 13303 13303 13304 13304 13304
111111111111111	0.00 .20 .40 .60 1.50 2.50 2.76 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 4.50 6.00	0.00 80 40 500 1.50 8.50 8.76 3.00 4.50 4.50 1.50	03400 034400 0334400 0334400 0334400 03440 034400 03400 03400 03400 03400 03400 03400 03400 03400 03	0 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4	010123 .063023 .069141 .0589141 .0589172 .041873 .0329553 .017778 .017778 .016737 .012606 .011052 .009880 .007657	4770 4382629 43826298 85537098 8289922 2312138 1926753 16551479 1537270 1445025 1155991 1050888 825672 .525394	3313800 2909427 2830166 2377423 1940572 1531276 11050912 1030198 9680502 774345 553000 351993	03182 38839 34146 27719 11433 112614 1123 110994 0875 0720	2.1840 20791 19775 18807 1,7000 1,5206 1,3681 1,2851 1,2851 1,2359 1,3021 1,1353 1,0752 1,0251 9087 7248	021 8306 178497 1143335 1143335 11084448 031168 031168 0000000 0001037 0000725 00067118 015019 025864 0611743	13310 13311 13311 13311 13311 13311 13311 13311 13312 13312 13312 13312 13312 13312

TABLE I. - Continued. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

TABLE I. - Continued. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

$$\left[v_1^2 = \frac{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_{H}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)^{M}}, v_2^2 = \frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)^{M}}, v_3 = 0.05 \right]$$

NACA

											<u> </u>
N	к	ик	н _с	t ₁	v₁²	₹ ₂ 2	$\frac{1}{3}(v_1^2 + 2v_2^2)$	v ₁	₹2	(L1) C	$\frac{(r^5)_{V}^{V}}{(r^5)_{V}^{V}}$
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.00 .80 .40 .60 1.50 2.00 2.50 2.76 3.00 3.50 4.00	0.0 0 .4 0 .6 0 1.5 0 2.5 0 2.7 6 3.0 0 3.5 0 4.5 0	5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500	09.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761	0.05604 .046780 .039456 .033540 .034714 .013756 .011116 .010099 .009314 .008035 .007066	6.498 5.874 457 5.3714 650 4.806979 3.927496 3.142310 2.618585 2.244496 2.089289 1.965930 1.745711 1.571137 1.428303	4346700 3931898 3556258 32156359 26100886 17503036 1396226 1312391 1166482 1049780 954312	0.2 367 .21636 .19836 .18372 .13373 .10545 .0965 .0896 .08961 .0796	25480 24237 23054 21925 19818 1.7727 16182 14982 14454 14014 13213 12534 11951	0.187400 15033194 .093389 .055034 .024476 .007688 .000787 .000504 .004561 .011148	13355555555555555555555555555555555555
111111111111	6.00 10.00 20 .40 .60 1.50 2.50 2.50	0.00 0.00 80 40 .50 1.00 1.50 8.00 8.50 8.76	.500 .500 .700 .700 .700 .700 .700 .700	9.7 61 9.7 61 13.3 63 13.3 63 13.3 63 13.3 63 13.3 63 13.3 63 13.3 63 13.3 63	.004893 .003345 .003340 .028092 .028092 .030447 .015262 .011179 .008709 .007098	1122323 714137 7947 7189677 6.504547 5.883211 4.806829 3.845853 3.204876 2.747035 2.557080	749846 477166 5309100 4802482 4344320 3928956 3209640 2567628 2139487 1833723 1706877	0699 0568 01828 1676 1545 1435 1057 0933 0843	1.0594 .8451 28190 26814 2.5504 2.4255 21984 1.9611 1.7902 1.6574 1.5504	045397 099853 0167600 1335663 105078 0817548 020859 000658	1.33.25 1.33.26 1.33.30 1.33.30 1.33.30 1.33.30 1.33.30 1.33.30 1.33.30
111111111111111	3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 6.00 10.00 80 40 .60 1.50	30 0 3.50 4.00 4.50 6.00 10.00 20 30 40 50 1.00	.700 .700 .700 .700 .700 .700 .900 .900	13.365 13.3653 13.3663 13.3663 16.7008 16.7008 16.7008 16.7008	.005986 .005186 .004575 .004105 .003175 .003069 0.02287 .019242 .014133 .0106835	2403654 2136581 1922921 1748109 1373513 874050 8618 77958224 7055097 6381177 5213697	1604431 1426114 1283472 1166774 916734 583290 5753000 52052379 4258829 3479333 2783533	0774 07726 07726 0.0641 0.0555 0.1518 0.1518 1128 1108 1108	1.4617 1.7862 1.1780 9.749 2.7925 2.7925 2.6561 2.5861 2.3834 2.0484	.000458 .003769 .0037329 .015760 .087339 .0156800 .1297700 .075702 .043703	13330 13330 13330 13330 133330 133331 133331 133331
111111111111111111	250 250 276 300 400 450 600 1000	200 250 276 3.00 3.50 4.50 6.90 1,000	900 900 900 900 900 900 1000	16708 16708 16708 16708 16708 16708 16708 16708 16868	.006138 .005025 .004591 .004592 .003688 .003868 .003868 .001471	3476146 29795540 27735540 2607109 2317429 2085686 1896078 14897078 20867129 8694 7867129 7117438	2319477 1988044 1850544 1739490 1546183 1391545 1365029 633515 5802850	0783 07078 06552 06571 06571 0476 07395	18644 17261 15654 16147 15223 14442 13770 12206 29737 29490 28048	.005885 .00595 .000595 .000407 .003389 .004134 .03445 .03445 .015400 .121824	13331 13331 133331 133331 133331 133331 133331 133331 133331
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	.60 1.00 1.50 2.50 2.76 3.00 4.50 4.50	40 40 100 150 200 850 876 376 350 400 60	1000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	.014098 .012133 .009756 .0053348 .003544 .0031974 .003197 .003197	7.117438 6.4377563 5.259759 4.208236 3.506882 2.798028 2.6307907 2.104116 1.912233	4.7 49 65 8 4.8 95 75 53 3.5 09 75 74 3 2.3 39 67 6 2.0 05 37 1 1.8 66 66 77 1.7 54 66 8 1.5 59 66 8 1.4 03 66 8 1.4 03 66 8 1.4 03 66 9 1.4 03 66 15	110522899075344 1109876550655044	2.6679 8.53734 2.0514 1.8727 1.7337 1.67218 1.5290 1.4506 1.3859	095315 09757639 0448483 00186483 0000575 00003371 00003375 00003375 00138844	13333333333333333333333333333333333333
**************	1000 .40 .40 .60 1.50 2.50 2.76 3.50 4.50	1000 300 400 400 1500 2500 2500 2500 3500 450	1.000 1.300 1.300 1.300 1.300 1.300 1.300 1.300 1.300 1.300 1.300 1.300 1.300	18363 211555 211555 211555 211555 211555 211555 211555 211555 211555 211555 211555	001375 001493 012693 010859 0109870 007077 005248 004129 003103 003103 002876 002876	956415 8436 8436 8436507 6906978 62347207 5104232 4083801 3403167 2917000 8715293 2558375 2668777 2041899	538035 5489000 5093902 4608275 4167928 3405180 34781283 22770154 1945797 18112542 17945797 18112542 17945797 18112542 17945797	0357 01227 1127 1043 09841 07243 05582 05536 05536 04446	9780 23040 237631 26281 242894 22593 20208 18448 1.7079 1.6476 1.5062 1.4290 1.3625	01479993 01479993 01479993 09741493 09741933 001774549 00000000000000000000000000000000000	11111111111111111111111111111111111111
171111111111111111	000 1000 400 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	600 1000 000 400 1000 1500 2500 276 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 30	12000 12000 115000 115000 115000 115000 115000 115000 115000	21153 24920 24920 24920 24920 24920 24920 24920 24920 24920 24920 24920 24920	.001541 .000997 0.01103 .009358 .008083 .006985 .005841 .003895 .003584 .003584 .003584 .00369 .002143 .001864 .001651	1.458499 9.88135 7.391 6.688463 6.0510.94 5.4730.81 4.471737 3.5777754 2.981461 2.378823 2.376825 2.336096 1.987641 1.788876	972846 619989 4931000 4462095 4036737 3651029 2982905 2386468 1704533 1586653 1491445 1325715 1193134	0393 0316 04050 0967 0896 0832 0724 0554 0554 0463 0463	12077 .9634 27190 25862 24599 233595 21146 1.8915 1.7267 1.5986 1.5423 1.4954 1.4098 1.3375	010684 0146100 .115309 .089405 .09405 .017819 .005283 .005283 .000000 .000000 .000000 .000000 .000000	1,33,30 1,33,3
1 1 1	4.50 6.00 1 0.00	450 600 1000	1.500 1.500 1.500 1.500	24920 24920 24920	.001485 .001151 .000744	1.626251 1277769 .813125	1084662 852230 542331	.0406 .0385 .0339 .0273	1.2752 1.1304 .9017	.018530 .029620 .066442	1,3332 1,3332 1,3332 1,3332 1,3332

TABLE I. - Continued. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

					$v_1^2 = \frac{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)^N}{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)^N}$	$\left(\frac{1}{q_2^2}\right)^{C}$ is $\left(\frac{\overline{q_2^2}\right)^{A}}{\overline{q_2^2}}$, H _B = 0.05			NA	CA
н	ĸ	NK	н _С	11	V ₁ ²	v ₂²	$\frac{1}{3}(v_1^2 + 2v_2^2)$	v ₁	₹2	(r ^J) _V (r ^J) _C	(L ₂) C (L ₂) A
2 1111111111111111111111111111111111111	40000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	C 000000000000000000000000000000000000	11				8888551130271102130701173503865584400284111338603351473658923999655144389693231008654400086431511876665415356173771753788280558918753717865888284158569173771753785888811811876648173571753754778758888811811111187664817571775785888881181111118766481757177578588888118111111876648175717757858888811811111187664817571775785888881181111118785481757177578588888111111187858817571777787588888811111118876948888888888888811111118876988888888888888	200978759144787040808080808099109188889908080411185579174478804884880497868801759995588 2009888949787878787878787878787878787878787		
111111111111111111111	4500 4500 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1	46000000000000000000000000000000000000	6.000 6.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000	41916 41916 41916 42611 42611 42611 42611 42611 42611 42611 42611 42611 42611 42611 42611 42611 42611	.000378 .000215 .000214 .0002363 .001939 .001939 .001547 .0009503 .000503 .000503 .000503 .000398 .000388 .000388 .000345 .000245	098098 960098 960898 90888993 90888993 90888993 90888993 908889999 90888999 90888999 90888999 90888999 9088899 9088899 90888999 908889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90889 90	0.000 0.000	01767 0147 01486 0.04486 0.04401 0.0350 0.0859 0.0859 0.0181 0.0187 0.0187 0.0187	088888887990871110575 9988795185150490855 998676482657655450 99867648765545450	0.25 - 1.05 - 1.	13317 13317 13318 13310 13301 13301 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300 13300

TABLE I. - Continued. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

				IADLE I	(<u>a15</u>)	(2 2)	: 7				
					$\begin{bmatrix} v_1^2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{q_1^2}{q_1^2} \end{bmatrix}$	$\left\{ \cdot \wedge a_2 \right\} = \frac{\left(a_2^2\right)^n}{\left(a_2^2\right)^n}$, M _B = 0.05				CA
*	ĸ	их	ж _e	ı ₁	∀ 1²	∀2 2	1(v12+2v22)	v ₁	v ₂	(L1) A	(r ⁵) _V
3 3 3	40	0.40 .80 1.20	.023 0.023	0.464 .464 0.464	0.785545 371594 178021	0.618041 419605 298374	0.673875 .403602 .258257	0,8863 .6096 .4319	0.7862 .6478 .5462	2.652732 2.507957 2.328131	0.6149 .7413 .8529
3	1.50 2.00	2.0 0 3.0 0 4.0 0	.023	0,4 64 0,4 64 0,4 64	.044058 .010725 .004726 .002293	167112 096034 063441 034306	126094 .067597 .043870 .083635	2099 1036 0687	4088 3099 8519	1769190 750454 .099721	1,0165 11383 11903
2000	3.00 6.00 0.20	1200	0.040	0.4 6 4 0.4 6 4 0.8 0 0	.002293 .001496 0.585905	034306 011177 0.698921	0661849	0.7654	1852 1057 08360	1389594 1197477	13410 03371
332	.40 .60 1.00	200 200	.040 .040 .040	.800 0.800 0.800	294319 150619 .048685 -011303	533812 414747 258771 157891	324704	5485 3881 2066	.7306	1 1066106	1.0042 1.0574
2000	3.00	4.00	.040	0.800	.011303 .004366		186743 109028 072592 039427	1063 0661 0392	.5087 .3974 .3867 .2416	994080 614885 239743 036348	1,1869 1,8196 1,2541
2000	3.0 0 6.0 0 0.2 0	1200	040 040 0060	0800 0800 01300	004366 001534 000949	058374 018756 0866741	018881 0729457 544584	-9398	3370	000238 737471 0685631	12744
3	40 -60 1.00	.80 1,30 2,00	060 060	1200 1200 1200	138272	556944	257587	4973 3718 2183	.0326 .7463 .6080	.564129 .447473 .844613 .075888	11593 11604 13107
2000	1.50 2.00 3.00	3.0 0 4.0 0 6.0 0	.060 080 080	1200 1200 1300	.047655 .015875 .006911 .009285	362462 287308 155745	156830 106134 058262	1260 .0831 .0478	4768 3946 2937	.075662 .010207 .000071	18359 18526 12723
-3	6.00	1200	0100	1200	.000865 0301743 186332	.086250 .087768 1284528	018727	02384	-14662	359645 0379568 269852	18287
3 3 3	.60 100	200 200	100 100 100 100	3'000 3'000 3'000	114637	1284528 1047444 .854219 .567447	.760403 .607688 .394819	4317 3386 8886	10234 9242 7833	194569 084846	13738 13777 13840 13900
8 8	1.50 2.00 3.00	3.0 0 4.0 0 6.0 0	100 100	2.000 2.000 2.000	.049564 .049564 .021045 .010767 .004080 .00986		348055 170383 094695 030606	1451 1038 .0634	5003 5742	030633 002362 000015	13011
3 23 23	6.20	1200 040 .80	100 0140 140 140	2000 02795 2795	0314613	350191 140033 045417 1736805 1430288		.0634 .0314 0.4633 .3716	2131 13179 11918	002362 000015 113752 0867784 186093	13054
3	.40 .60 1.00	1.2 0 2.0 0	1 140	2795 2795	138113 .091947 .044314 .020974	1160994	.804645 .530783 .336862	3032 2105	1,0775 ,8798	183993 048510 010583	13086 13103 13121 13136 13159
N 04 03 0308	1.50 2.00 3.00	3.00 4.00 6.00	140 140 140	2795 2795 2795	.020974 .011600 .004733 .001081	343229 192728	232686	1448 1077 .0688	.7034 .5859 .4390	.001131	13136
3	838	1200 040 80	140 0180 180	2795 03589 3589	.001081 0160583 .107189	1430288 1160994 7744017 494807 343229 198728 063744 8193567 17949001	232686 130063 048190 1215906 1232333 1003297	0329 04007 3274 8718	2505 14811 13397	053017 053017 0317050 145422 .093577 .034457	1-3188
20.00	100	1,20 2,00 3,00	180 180 180	3589	.073890	070547	1003897		18116 9897 .7917	.093577 .034457	13802 13205 13211
3 3	1.50 2.00 3.00	6,00	180	3.5 8 9 3.5 8 9 3.5 8 9	019006 010988 .004745	626741 435056 244550	424163 493700 164615 053530 263050?	1379 1048 0689	.6596 .4945	000004	13217 13223 13832
3 3	6.00 0.20 -40	1200 040 80	180 0340 340	3.5 8 9 0 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4	.001094 0.069188 .049196 .035933 .020270	079748 3911170 3201216	2630507 2150543	0331 03630 2218 1896	2824 19777 17892	031778 0143539 090273	13849 13311 13311
888	1.60	1,30 200 300	340	6,724	.035933 .020270	2618821 1748177	1757858 1172208	1896 1484 1057	16183 13822 10578	090273 054824 018325	13311
3	1.50 2.00 3.00	4.0 0 6.0 0	340 340 340	6.724 6.724 6.724	.011181 .006945 .003318	2518821 1748177 1119031 777085 437090 142708 5315313	520371 292499	D833	8815	.003430 .000323 .000002	13318 13318 13313 13314
3	6.00 0.30	1200 040	340 300 300	6724 09761 9761	0.039476	5315313 4350530	2630507 2150543 1757858 11757858 1172308 749748 520371 2393418 1356701 2309858 158088	01987 1695	3778 23055 20858	011807 0119374 073344	1,3385
8 8	1.00 1.50	1,30 2,00 3,00	500 500 500	9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61	.021431 .012489	3,559077 2,575879 1,520870	2379858 1588082 1016282 705611	1464 1118 0843	18866 15414 12332 10877	043641 014114 008561 000836	13325 13325 13328 13326
33	2.00 3.00 6.00	0600	.500 .500 .500	9.761	.004523 .002241	1056155 594082	77 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	.0673 .0473	.7700	000236 000001 007882	1.3386
2000	.40	1300	1,000	9761 18362 18262	021431 012489 007107 004523 002541 0014104	4350530 3559077 1520879 1520870 1056155 193997 71162291 4766372 4766372	129530 4750248 3887699	01188 1025	2.6680 2.4138	0095464	13335 13338 13338 13338
888	1,00 1,50	1.3 0 2.0 0 3.0 0	1,000 1,000 1,000	18368 18362 18362	.007999 .004815 .002823 .001838	3181827 2036787	3180248 2122823 1358799 943569 530726	.0894 .0694 .0531	21838 17838 14872	.033391 .010460 .001848	13333
8 8	2.00 5.00 6.00	4.0 0 6.0 0 12.0 0	1,000 1,000	18262 18262 18262	.001838 .000943 .000865	3181827 2036787 1414434 .795618 259792	1/3883	.0429 .0307 .0163	11893 .8980 5097 84601	.000166 .000001 .005060	13338 13338 13338
2000	0.20 .40 .60	0,4 0 8 0 1,2 0	1.000 1.500 1.500 1.500	18363 34930 34920 24920	006046 1	4051848 4953391 4052273	4037241 3304266 2703048	0.0896 .0776 .0678	84601 22256 20130	0090089 .053750 .031196	13338 13338 13338 13338
200	1.00 1.50 2.00	200 300 400	1.500	24920	.004598 .002787 .001644 .001076		1804346	.0528 .0406 .0328 .0336	16447 13159 10966	.009705 .001698 .000152	1,3338
3	5.00 6.00	1800	1,500 1,500 1,500	24,920 24,920 24,920	.000556	1731635 1202524 676417 220671	802041 451130 147300 2813918	0836 0136	4924 4700	.000001 .004850	13338 13338 13338
222	.40 .60	0.40 .80 1.30	2,000 2,000 2,000	29,822 29,822 29,822	.004200 .003210	4218065 3452454 2824385 1885441	2813918 2303036 1883994 1257609	.0648 .0567	18581 16806 13731	0090096 053758 .031202	13339 13339 13339 13339
3 3	1.00 1.50 2.00	200 300 400	2,000 2,000	29,822 29,822 29,822	.001946 .001148 .000751		1257609 ,805002 ,559014	.0567 .0441 .0339 .0874	13731 10986 9155	.009707 .001699 .000152	1.3332
33.2	3.00 6.00 0.20	1800	3.000	29838 39833 35866	.000368 .000111	.838145 .471455 .153944 1681025	314433	0197 0105 0.0601	4866 3924 13965	.000001 .004551	133338 133338 133338 133338
323	.40 .60	1,30	3.000 3.000	35.866 35.866	.002690	1681025 1375906 1125601 .751403	1121887 918167 751083	0.0601 .0519 .0452 .0351	44730	0,096648 ,058046 ,033877	13331
3 2 2 2 2	1.00 1.50 2,00	2,0 0 3.0 0 4.0 0	3.000 3.000 3.000	35866 35866 35866	.001229 .000719 .000468	751403 480996 334025	501345 380904 282840	0351 0868 0816	10609 8668 6935 5779	010689 001875 000169	13331
3	3.00 6.00 0.20	1200 1200	3000 3000 5000	35866 35866 40835	.000240 .000067	187889 061351 0284879	425330	0155	2477	.000001 .005177 0130618	1 3 3 3 4)
2000	.60	120	5,000	40.835	.001623	233171	040923 0190663 155988 127571	.0088 00478 .0403 .0348	4829 4368 3568	.074199 .044197	1,3331 1,3325 1,3325 1,3325 1,3325
999	1.00 1.50 2.00	200 300 400	5.000 5.000 5.000	40.835 40.835 40.835	.000704 .000400 .000254	187337 081512 056605	054475	0265 0200 0159	2655	.014318 .002603 .000240	1,3385 1,3385 1,3325 1,3385
3	3.00 6.00 0,20	1200 1200	5.000 5.000 7.000	40835	.000126 .000033	.031840 010397	006943	0036	1784 1030 02817	000001 008056 0183816	13335
3	.60 1.00	80 120 200	7.000 7.000 7.000	42,611 42,611 42,611	.001132 .000820 .000456	.045870 .045870	037759 030854 020565	.0337 .0286 .0214	2368 2142 1750	.097668 .059885 .080278	13301 13309 13308
NNNN	2,00	3,0 0 4,0 0	7.000	42611	.000248	£19600 £13610	013149 009124 005187	.0158	1400 1167 0875	.003847 .000367	13303 13304 13305
3	6,00	6,00 12,00	7.000	42611	-000072 -000018	.007655	.005187 .001678	0085	.0500	.000002 .013846	13307

TABLE I. - Continued. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

$$\left[v_1^2 \times \frac{(\overline{q_1}^2)_N^C}{(\overline{q_2}^2)^{\Lambda}}, v_2^2 \times \frac{(\overline{q_2}^2)_N^C}{(\overline{q_2}^2)^{\Lambda}}, M_B \approx 0.05 \right]$$

NACA (r⁵)_y (L1) C $\frac{1}{3}(v_1^2+2v_2^2)$ N ĸ NK ۷₁2 v2² M_C 11 ٧₁ **v**₂ $\frac{L_1)^{\Lambda}}{\Lambda}$ 0.540040 179071 .062658 .010829 .001602 .001602 .00655 0.414559 .150915 .002433 .000948 .000948 .000897 .010863 .001227 .01227 .01410 .003837 .001410 0.506061 0.506061 0.9016579 0.200431 0.902896 4.9050896 4.905088 4.905088 4.90508 4. 0.6795 .85335 .13335 .13335 .131467 .127726 .09726 .105779 .11174 .13581 .13581 .13686 2585687 2332176 1969100 932920 108462 .002965 0.80 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 0.6 0 1.3 0 1.8 0 3.0 0 4.5 0 6.0 0 Q517391 Q58631 148474 Q64048 Q16821 Q1682 9831600695588378887814195575455547780011740059800105893057847991508848057009814195758547780141957978014991508848057009814195758780149978014195780141998014199801419980141998014199801419980141 0.7114 5.4675 1.74675 1.7675 1 <u>พลกคลกฎกคลกคลทุกคลกคลทุกคลกคลทุกคลกคลกคลทุกคลกคลทุกคลกคลุกคลากคลุกคลกคลุกคลากคลุกคลุกคลุกคลุกคลุกคล</u> 002965 0000064 931719 716250 313094 046374 001686 000000 0625219 452149 452149 1014676 000504 9.00 0.60 1.80 3.00 4.50 6.00 9.00 1.80 1.80 4.50 6.00 2485 10770 9845 79845 79845 31653 12533 10778 98838 4890 7418 1.300 0 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 9.00 0.60 1.80 1.80 4.50 6.00 0.000348 0.233820 114535 .060266 .019742 .006456 .000000 0.332197 196721 .110453 .027607 .008801 000090 0284597 1284597 12845981 001475 001475 001475 001475 00178804 .002674 .002700 .0171388 .091893 .052607 .019738 .007263 .003261 .000943 .0130623 .0130623 .0130623 .0130623 .017910 .007045 .003528 3,00 0,80 The source of the state of the 120 180 300 450 600 900 120 180 300 450 600 141687 14087 140887 1401886 14 .003027 0.058120 .035932 .023271 .010561 .004615 9.00 0.60 1.20 1.80 3.00 4.50 209788 08841747 2381348 1761508 960408 491744 4884520 120000 4297906 120000 4297906 120000 4297906 120000 4297906 1200000 120000 1200 .000010 .000000 .044083 .019596 .003408 .000849 .000007 0.031586 0.0315842 0.014238 0.06716 0.003040 0.01601 0.012143 0.012143 0.012467 0.012467 0.012467 0.012467 0.01253 0.01573 0.01253 0.01573 0.01573 0.01573 0.01573 0.01573 1,8 0 1,8 0 3,0 0 4,5 0 5879 48379 25379 218786 13874 97553 49060 201377 177321 177321 19155 49643 148811 9.00 0.60 1.30 1.80 3.00 4.50 0.60 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 0.60 1.80 0.60 0.60 .540684 4.0054817 1.6358118 4.054817 1.6358118 4.845118 4.845118 3.8161884 2.091175 1.1548175 2.091175 1.154815 2.15481 136462 2546002 1885176 1394850 760745 389606 285460 .0184 0.0696 .0567 .0469 .0329 .0826 828 การกรรมราชากรรมการการการการการการการกา 1,9536 1,6811 1,4461 1,0680 7,643 5,814 1,776 1,8333 1,0613 9,129 6,742 4,885 3,670 3,584 0,5077 4,369 .003211 .003200 .001085 .000511 39.832 35.866 35.866 35.866 35.866 35.866 095112 1015051 .751554 .556060 .303262 155307 .089873 .000004 .000000 0.075878 .034816 .014851 .002490 .000177 .000005 9.00 0.60 1.20 1.80 3.00 4.50 0.000 .003045 .001392 .000680 .000318 1126308 833395 .454553 .252808 .134784 .037913 0172475 127651 127651 127651 127651 1094422 051480 026458 006478 030873 028816 012426 006357 006357 001550 0131 00436 0348 02834 01391 0057 0367 0367 03829 0150 0071 0042 3.00 0.20 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 900 0.60 1.80 1.80 4.50 6.00 5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000 35.866 40.835 40.835 40.835 40.835 40.835 40.835 056836 0257763 190872 141232 .077232 .039458 .022831 0095120 .044644 .019872 .003456 .000854 .000000 .0123296 .060441 .027877 .005113 .000000 .001209 .000802 .000378 .000171 ,4369 ,3758 ,3755 ,1986 ,1511 5.0 0 0 5.0 0 0 7.0 0 0 7.0 0 0 7.0 0 0 7.0 0 0 7.0 0 0 7.0 0 0 7.0 0 0 9,00 9,00 1,20 1,80 3,00 4,50 6,00 9,00 3.00 0.20 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00

TABLE I. - Concluded. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

				TABLE I	-		ELOCITY AND SC.	ALE RATIOS			
				$ \begin{bmatrix} v_1^2 & \frac{(q_1^2)_M^c}{(q_1^2)_M^A}, & v_2^2 & \frac{(q_2^2)_M^c}{(q_2^2)_M^A}, & v_3 & 0.05 \end{bmatrix} $						THE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO TH	
N	K	MX	ис	1,	٧ ₁ ²	V ₂ ²	$\frac{1}{5}(v_1^2 + 2v_2^2)$	v ₁	v ₂	(L ^J) N C	(L2) N
444444	0,20 .40 .60 1,00 1,50 2,00 3,00	0.8 0 1.6 0 2.4 0 4.0 0 6.0 0 8.0 0	0.023 .023 .023 .023 .023	0,464 ,464 ,464 ,464 ,464 ,464	0,372531 .088571 .084446 .004133 .001340 .000627	0.419630 280316 189783 .052064 .030415 .009659	0,403930 176401 ,094631 ,036087 ,014057 ,0086648 ,008068	0.6104 2976 1564 0.643 0.366 0.850 0.140 0.5428	0.6478 .4694 .3602 .2282 .1429 .0983 .0548	2511758 2118971 1506345 316765 010418 000076	0,7415 ,9461 10754 11940 134719 13719 13939
444444	0.20 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00	00.8 0 1.6 0 2.4 0 4.0 0 6.0 0 8.0 0	0.040 .040 .040 .040 .040	800 800 800 800 800	0.894623 .079295 .088570 .003558 .001634 .000307 0.347293	0.533828 3267488 207318 .087652 .034873 .016564 .005156	0.454089 .244090 .147735 .059631 .023793 .011139 .003507 .0544608	0.5428 2816 1690 .0596 .0404 .0171 .0144	0.7306 57714 .4553 .2961 .1867 .1287 .0718	1,069313 794648 433953 123891 .002877 .000055 000000 0.866333	1,0045 1,1003 1,1596 1,8883 1,8589 1,2788 1,2992 1,1594
444444	0.20 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	00.8 0 1,6 0 2.4 0 4.0 0 6.0 0 8.0 0 12.0 0	0,060 .060 .060 .060 .060	1,800 1,800 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200	.079644 .089065 .005464 .001149 .000361 .000070	.0893287 .449581 .294652 .128129 .051638 .024658 .007718	326269 206123 2087241 2034808 2016559 2005169 2759380	.0739 .0739 .0339 .0190 .0083	.6705 .5428 .5580 .2272 .1570 .0879	351702 189625 .035861 .001818 .000030 .000000	11977 12831 12534 12744 13870 13011 13738
4 4 4 4 4 4 4	.40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	1.6 0 2.4 0 4.0 0 6.0 0 8.0 0 1.2.0 0	0100 100 100 100 100 100 100	2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000	.074048 .033598 .008663 .002214 .000747 .000141	.697804 .464998 .205972 .083972 .040349 .012706	489885 321198 140202 056719 087149 008518 093118 4554517	2721 1833 0931 0471 0273 0119	.8353 .6819 .4538 .2898 .2009 .1187	.059130 .059130 .008154 .000340 .000004 .000000	18818 18867 18945 13011 13059 13131
4 4 4 4 4 4 4	.40 .60 100 150 200 300	1,6 0 2,4 0 4,0 0 6,0 0 8,0 0 1,2 0 0	140 140 140 140 140 140	2795 2795 2795 2795 2795 2795 2795	.062928 .031611 .009446 .003721 .000996 .000307	.950311 .635245 .282570 .1155665 .017577 .1798354	£54517 .434034 .191528 .077965 .037448 .011787	3509 1778 .0972 .0532 .0316 .0144	9748 7970 5316 3400 2359 1326	.083030 .033137 .003833 .000142 .000000 0.146030	13095 13111 13135 13158 13176 13803
4 4 4 4 4	.40 .60 100 150 200 300	1,6 0 2,4 0 4,0 0 6,0 0 8,0 0 1,20 0	180 180 180 180 180	3589 3589 3589 3589 3589 3589	.052254 .027760 .008997 .002685 .001072	1202174 804234 358159 .146665 .070690 .022347	.818868 .545410 .841772 .098672 .047484 .014978	2886 1666 0948 0518 0327 0155 02218	10964 8968 5985 3830 2659 1495	.059904 .088187 .008434 .000087 .000000 .000000	13208 13214 13223 13231 13231 13250
44444	.60 100 150 200 300	1.60 2.40 4.00 6.00 8.00 1200	340 340 340 340 340 340	6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4 6.7 3 4 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4	0.049196 .026790 .015537 .005717 .001981 .000815 .000815	2145072 1435571 .639715 .362123 126404 .039992	1438978 962326 428382 175409 084549 036733 2910658	16346 10756	14646 11988 7998 5120 3555	.033891 .011894 .001091 .000034 .000000 .000000	13311 13312 13312 13313 13313 13325 13325
44444	0,20 .40 .60 1,50 2,00	00.8 0 1,6 0 2,4 0 4,0 0 6,0 0 8,0 0	0.500 .500 .500 .500 .500	9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61	.016262 .009712 .009712 .003726 .001342 .000585 .000158	2915262 1951048 .869446 .356268	1948929 1303936 .580873 .237959 .114735 .036293	1975 .075 .0616 .0348 .0126	20861 17968 179684 99849 54141 24141 197	.086085 .008575 .000795 .000000 .000000	13385 13386 13386 13386 13386
444444	0,20 .40 .60 1,00 1,50 2,00	0080 160 240 400 600 800 1200	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,500	18363 18363 18363 18363 18363 18363 18363	.006181 .003795 .001504 .000565 .000254	054361 5.827744 3.904175 2.612889 1164390 477129 230097 072804	3888668 2604843 1743191 3776761 318275 153485 048560 3305090	0786 0616 0388 0238 0159	16164 10791 6907 4797	.019565 .006869 .000563 .000016 .000000	1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338
44444	0.20 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00	0.8 0 1.6 0 2.4 0 4.0 0 6.0 0 12.0 0	1.500 1.500 1.500 1.500 1.500 1.500	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.006017 .003566 .002203 .000887 .000151 .000043	4,954687 33,194489 22,814,948 4,95,646 1,95,6846 1,95,6846 1,95,6846 1,453,816 2,113,477	3305090 3214021 1481684 .660257 .270542 130466 .041279	0.0776 .0597 .0469 .0298 .0183 .0183 .0066	28259 18819 14904 99509 4423 2488 18583	0.053968 .018809 .005799 .000518 .000015 .000000	13338 13338 13338 13338 13338 13338
*****	0.20 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	1.60 2.40 4.00 6.00 8.00 12.00	2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	.0034901 .003490 .001538 .000619 .000233 .000105 .0003690	3453316 2313477 1548307 689977 282730 136348 043141 1376249	2303611 1543148 1032717 460191 188564 090933 028771 0918396	0.0648 .0499 .0392 .0249 .0153 .0103	1.5810 1.5810 1.8443 8306 5317 53693 2077	0.053970 .018212 .005800 .000513 .000015 .000000	1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338
444444	.40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00	1.60 2.40 4.00 6.00 8.00 13.00	3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000	35.866 35.866 35.866 35.866 35.866	.001578 .000968 .000386 .000144 .000064	1,376249 921989 617046 274976 112676 054338 017193	0.918396 615185 411686 183446 0.75165 0.36847 0.11468 0.156087	0.0519 .0397 .0311 .0196 .0120 .0080	9602 7855 5844 3357 8331	.019867 .006374 .000569 .000016 .000000	13331 13331 13331 13331 13331 13331 13332 13385
44444	0,80 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2,00 3.00	08 0 1,6 0 2,4 0 4,0 0 6,0 0 8,0 0 12,0 0	5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000	4 0.8 3 5 4 0.8 3 5	0.001623 .000917 .000547 .000309 .000075 .000033	.156246 .104568 .046599 .019094 .009208	104470 069894 031136 012755 006150	0.0 4 0 3 .0 3 0 3 .0 2 3 4 .0 1 4 5 .0 0 8 7 .0 0 5 7 .0 0 3 3 7	0.4889 .3953 .3234 .2159 .1382 .0960 .0540	0,074496 .026381 .008705 .000808 .000000 .000000	13385 13385 13385 13385 13385 13386
444444	0.20 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	08 0 1.6 0 2.4 0 4.0 0 6.0 0 8.0 0 1 2.0 0	7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000	42.611 42.611 42.611 42.611 42.611 42.611 42.611	0.001132 .000607 .000348 .000126 .000043 .000018	0.056086 .037572 .025144 .011204 .004591 .002214 .000700	0.037768 .025250 .016879 .007512 .003075 .001482	0.0337 .0346 .0186 .0112 .0065 .0042	0.8368 1938 1586 1059 0678 0471 0265	0.098065 .036606 .018576 .001837 .000039 .000000	1,3301 1,3302 1,3303 1,3303 1,3304 1,3305 1,3307

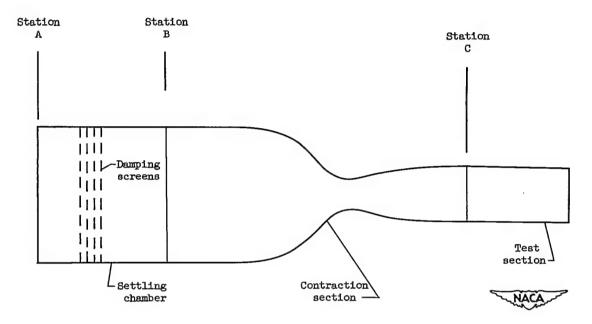


Figure 1. - Configuration treated in analysis.

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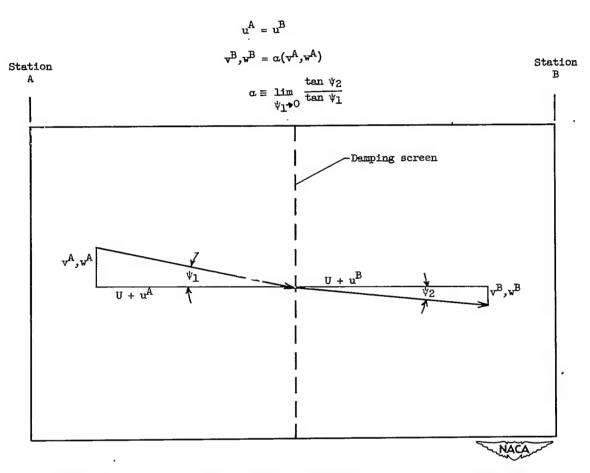


Figure 2. - Action of damping screen on components of combined turbulent and induced velocities at screen. 111 r

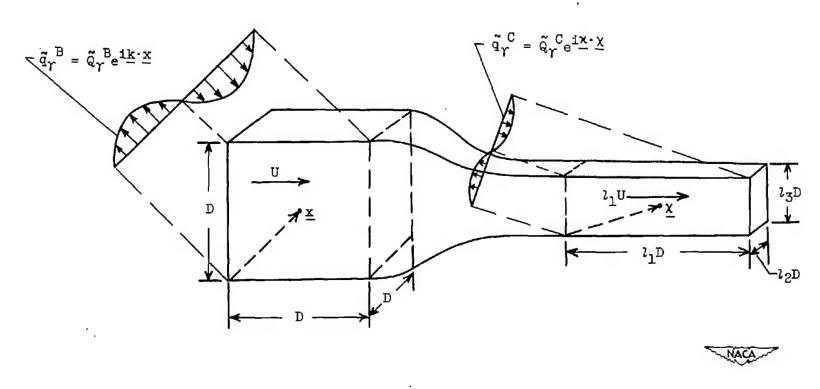


Figure 3. - Typical fluid-element- and plane-wave distortions resulting from stream convergence.

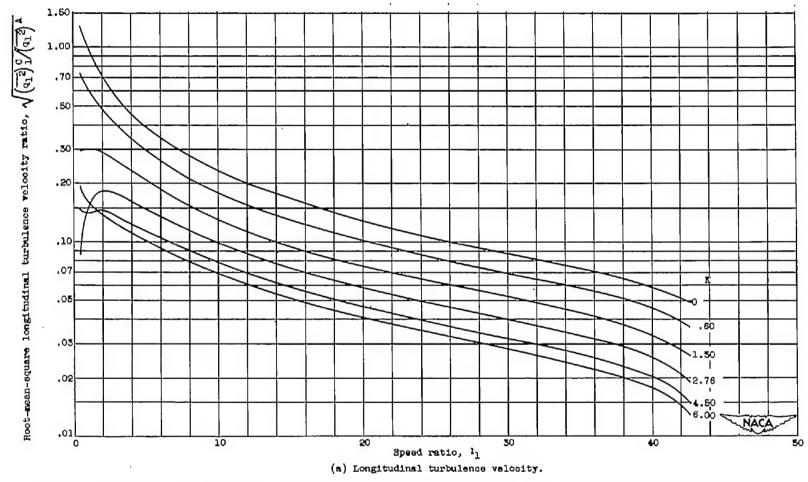


Figure 4. - Variation of root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio with speed ratio (Mg of 0.05) and screen pressure-drop coefficient K in absence of turbulence decay for single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence.

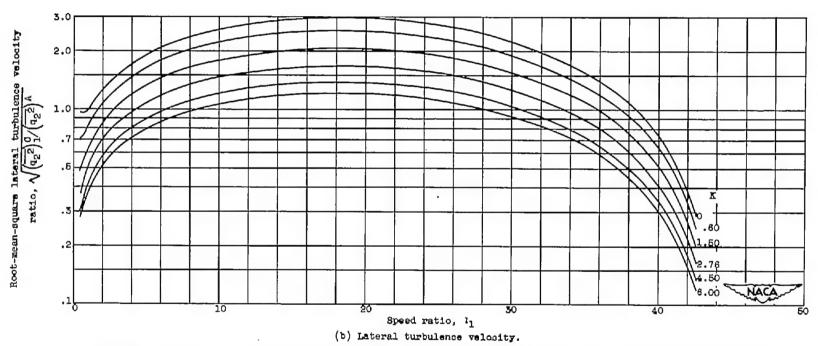


Figure 4. - Concluded. Variation of root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio with speed ratio (MB of 0.05) and screen pressure-drop coefficient. K in absence of turbulence decay for single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence.

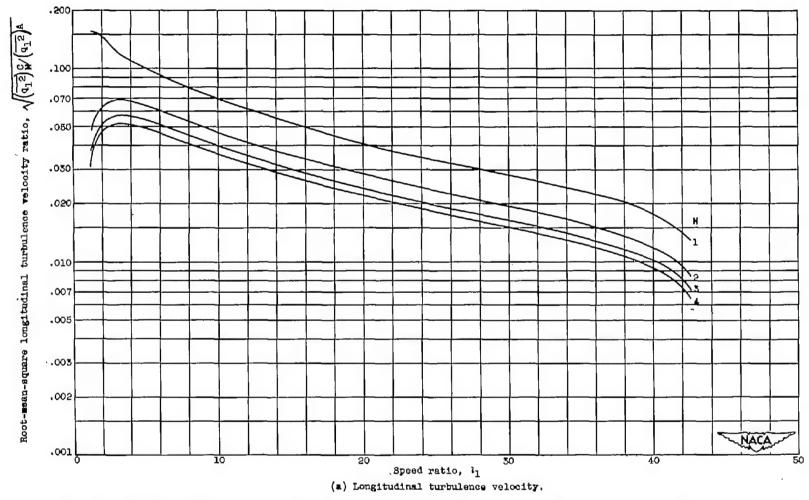


Figure 5. - Effect of multiple screens N and speed ratio (NB of 0.05) on root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio in absence of turbulence decay for screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence and constant screen losses. Over-all screen pressure-drop coefficient, NK, 6.

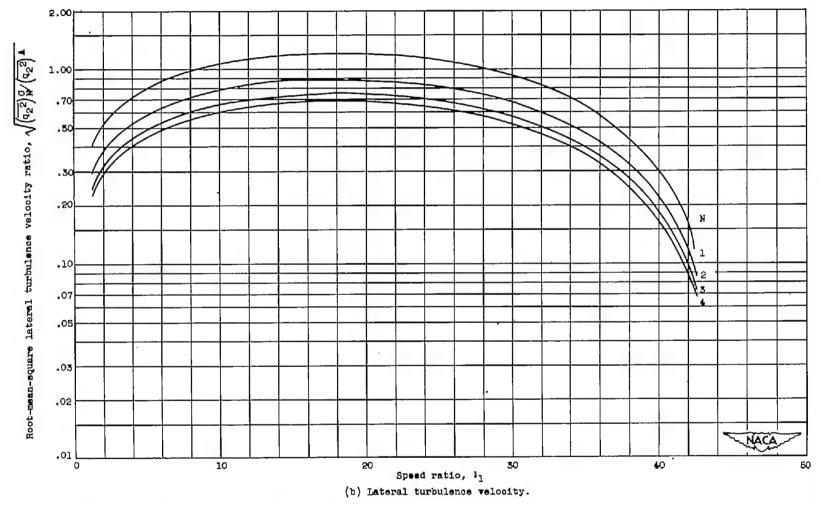


Figure 5. - Concluded. Effect of multiple screens N and speed ratio (MB of 0.05) on root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio in absence of turbulence decay for screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence and constant screen losses. Over-all screen pressure-drop coefficient, NK, 6.

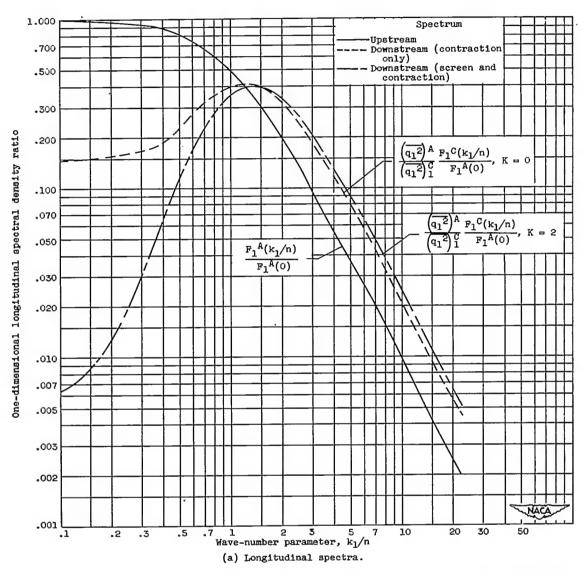


Figure 6. - Comparison of one-dimensional spectra in absence of turbulence decay for contraction and for single-screen-contraction configurations for upstream isotropic turbulence having amplitude function $G(k) = H(k^2 + n^2)^{-3}$. M_B, 0.05; M_C, 2.00; h₁, 29.822.

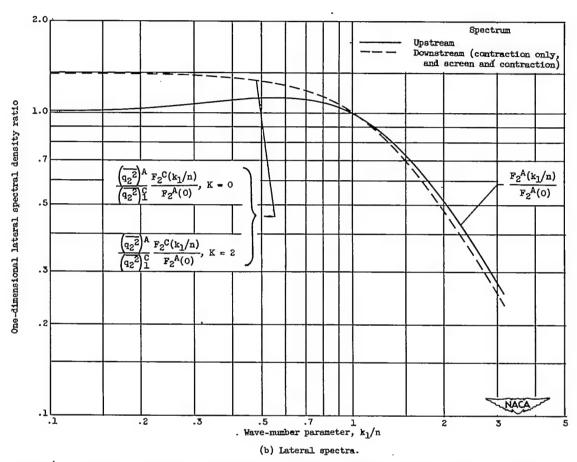


Figure 6. - Concluded. Comparison of one-dimensional spectra in absence of turbulence decay for contraction and for single-screen-contraction configurations for upstream isotropic turbulence having amplitude function $G(k) = H(k^2 + n^2)^{-5}$. M_B , 0.05; M_C , 2.00; M_C , 29.822.

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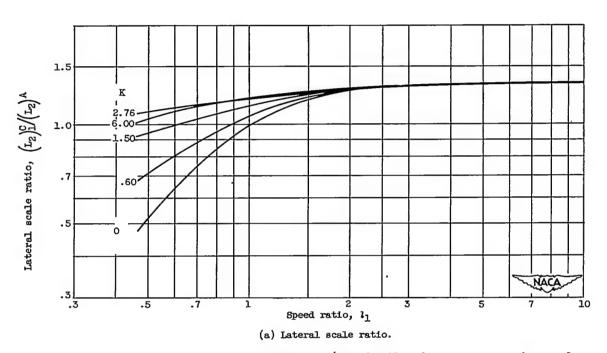
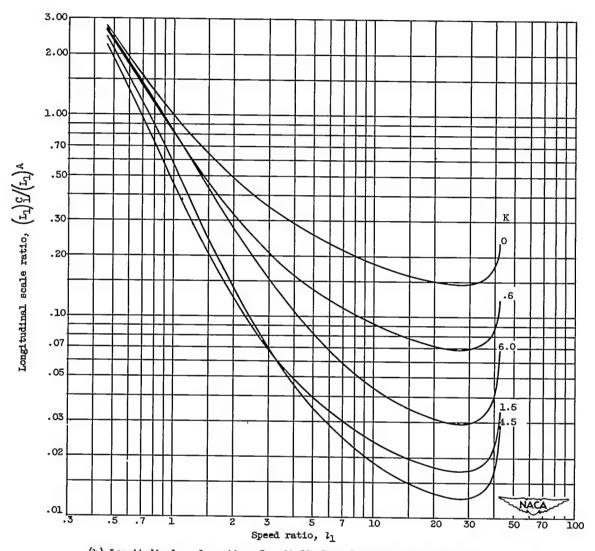


Figure 7. - Variation of scale ratio with speed ratio ($M_{
m B}$ of 0.05) and screen pressure-drop coefficient K in absence of turbulence decay for single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence.



(b) Longitudinal scale ratio. Longitudinal scale ratio equals zero for K = 2.76.

Figure 7. - Concluded. Variation of scale ratio with speed ratio ($M_{\rm B}$ of 0.05) and screen pressure-drop coefficient K in absence of turbulence decay for single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence.

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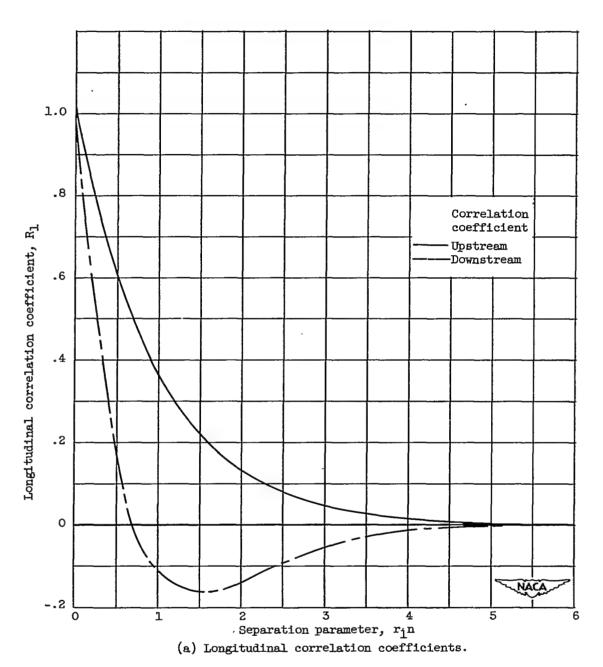


Figure 8. - Comparison of correlation coefficients in absence of decay for a screen-contraction configuration ($M_{\rm B}=0.05,\,M_{\rm C}=2.00,\,K=2,\,N=1$) with upstream isotropic turbulence having amplitude function $G(k)=H(k^2+n^2)^{-3}$.

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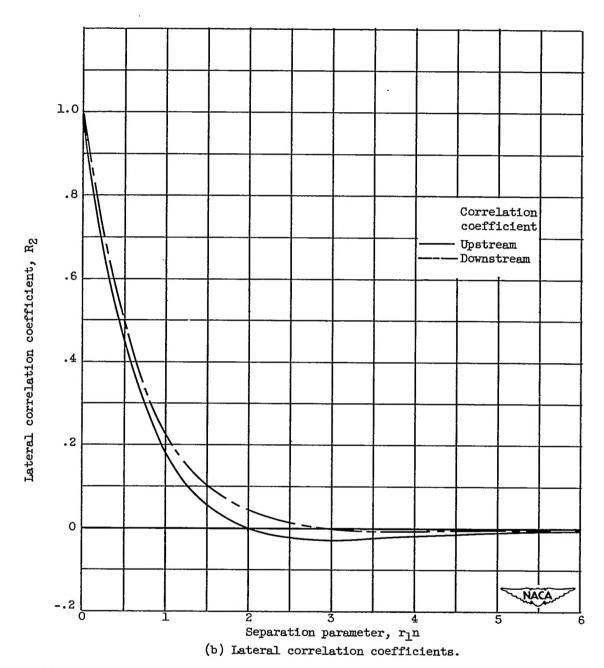


Figure 8. - Concluded. Comparison of correlation coefficients in absence of decay for a screen-contraction configuration ($M_{\rm B}$ = 0.05, $M_{\rm C}$ = 2.00, K = 2, N = 1) with upstream isotropic turbulence having amplitude function $G(k) = H(k^2 + n^2)^{-3}$.

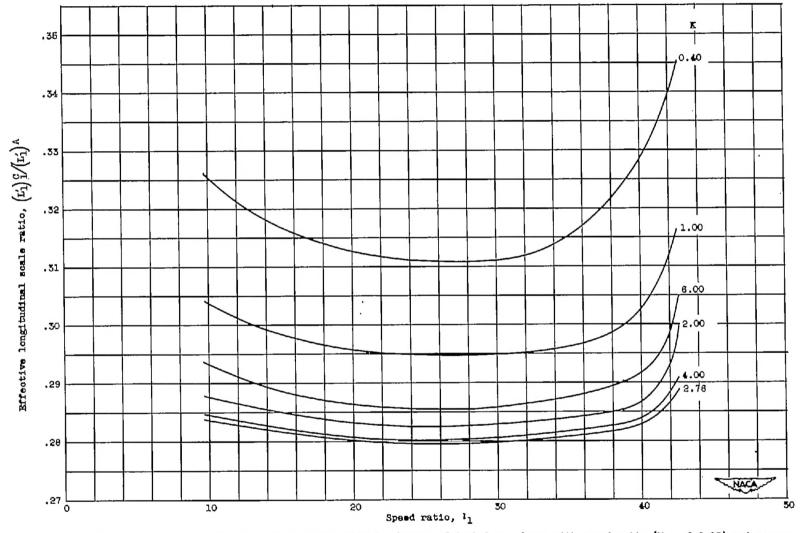


Figure 9. - Variation of effective longitudinal scale ratio in absence of turbulence decay with speed ratio (M_B of 0.05) and screen pressure-drop coefficient K for single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configuration with upstream isotropic turbulence having amplitude function $Q(k) = H(k^2 + n^2)^{-5}$.

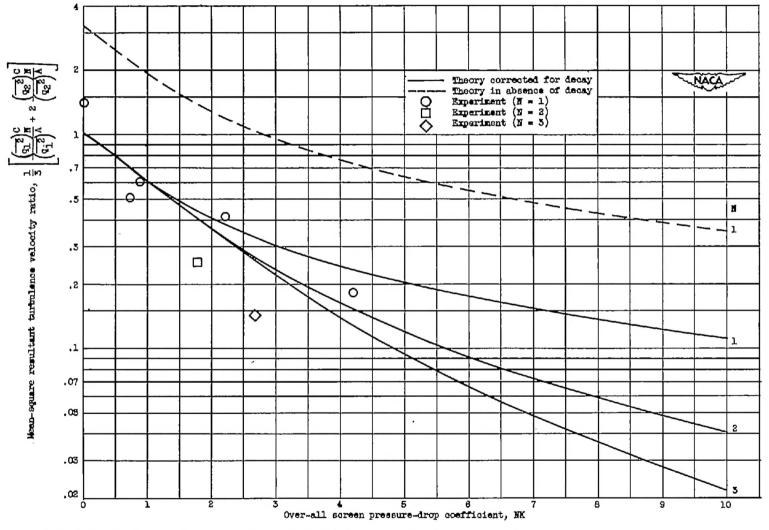


Figure 10. - Comparison of theoretical mean-square resultant turbulence velocity ratios corrected for decay with experiment of reference 1. Speed ratio l_1 , 6.7 (M_B = 0.06, M_C = 0.34); N screens in series; upstream isotropic turbulence; scale L_2^A , 0.05 foot (estimated).

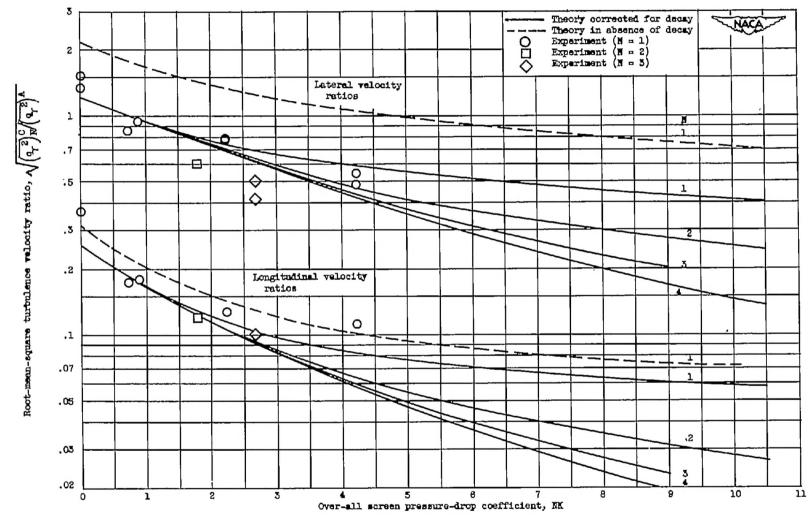


Figure 11. - Comparison of theoretical root-mean-square longitudinal and lateral turbulence valocity ratios corrected for decay with experiment of reference 1. Speed ratio l_1 , 8.7 ($M_B = 0.05$, $M_C = 0.34$); N screens in series; upstream isotropic turbulence; scale L_2^A , 0.05 foot (estimated).

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